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MATVEYEV HITS NATO LINE AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

PM250821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Old Wine in a New Bottle"]

[Text] If you listen to senior representatives of the Atlantic bloc you will have the impression that all they are thinking about is how to resume the talks with the Soviet Union that were broken off due to the efforts of the governments which set the tone in the bloc. The speeches, communiques, and statements issuing from these circles are urging our country to "return to the negotiating table."

But it is becoming more and more difficult to find among the Western public people who place any faith in such appeals by NATO chiefs. And among the public increasingly insistent voices are to be heard urging that the governments of the United States and the other Western countries display not through verbal assurances but through action a willingness to take positive steps.

The path to talks on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe remains most tangibly blocked by the Pershing II and cruise missiles. This does not mean, however, that in the present situation there is no scope for constructive diplomatic action. The reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which is being talked about in Vienna, is one important area of all-European diplomacy in which progress in achieving the desired accord would contribute to an overall improvement in the situation on the continent.

If the Western side's words and statements in favor of "compromise solutions" had been backed up with practical steps, then the Vienna talks' participants would certainly already have the final text of an agreement in front of them. The prerequisites have been present for a long time. The talks have been going on now for more than 10 years, but there has been no progress.

A year ago the socialist countries involved in the Vienna talks presented a new draft all-embracing "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe." In an effort to get things moving, the socialist countries are proposing what is logically a simple way of avoiding the existing disagreements on both sides over the assessment of the numerical strength of forces. During a period of not more than 3 years after the agreement comes into effect it is proposed that the numerical strength of the corresponding armed forces and armaments be reduced to equal collective levels -- 900,000 men on each side, which would include 700,000 ground forces and 200,000 air force personnnel.

The initial step would be a Soviet and U.S. reduction of their armed forces on the basis of mutual example -- that is, outside the context of a treaty -- by, respectively 20,000 and 13,000 servicemen together with their arms. Naturally, there would be no buildup of forces or armaments in Central Europe between that reduction and the implementation of the general accord.

While the socialist countries' delegations are giving a practical demonstration of their desire to clear the way for an accord, the NATO countries, by their maneuvers at the negotiating table and their actions in the region where the reduction of armed forces and armaments is supposed to take place, are demonstrating their old tactics which have doomed the Vienna talks to an ultra-long deadlock.

Instead of simplifying the procedure for the planned process they put forward new points which make the achievement of an agreement even more difficult. Instead of observing the principle of equality of the sides and respect for their legitimate interests they try to secure unilateral concessions from the socialist countries. Instead of being prepared not to take any steps that would raise the level of military confrontation in the area under scrutiny they are engaged in a further buildup of armed forces and armaments. This is the line taken by the NATO countries' delegations in Vienna.

According to official data, the United States increased its armed contingent in central Europe by 27,000 men in 1979-1983. Maybe this buildup is neutralized by the reduction of the West European countries' military forces in central Europe? No way. Within the framework of "stepping up" the activity of the Western European Union, which was put together soon after World War II, it is now planned, as British Foreign Secretary G. Howe said, to "increase the European contribution to Western defense." According to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, it is proposed to "strengthen the military-industrial complex in Western Europe" even more, the intention being to "compete with U.S. contractors." Competition is competition, but the fact is that Washington is pressuring its NATO partners, demanding an increase in military expenditure of not 3 but 4-5 percent per annum in real terms. In 1983 nearly 1,000 new tanks and armored vehicles, over 270 F-16 and Tornado combat aircraft, 30 warships and 2 submarines came into operation in this "theater of war," which is the epithet NATO headquarters is increasingly applying to the European Continent.

Here lies the key to the NATO countries' obstructionist policy at the Vienna talks! The Reagan administration's course toward smashing the existing balance of military forces and attaining superiority is also having a negative effect on the talks. The Western countries' recent "new" proposals are stale old wine in a new bottle.

Once again they are unscrupulously plugging the question of so-called "numerical data," whereas the above-mentioned proposals by the socialist countries allow unhindered progress in this sphere. New barriers are being erected on the question of monitoring the fulfillment of pledges, and this applies not just to central Europe but to a much more extensive region, including a large part of the USSR's European territory. They openly admit the possibility that only the armed forces of the USSR and the United States would be subject to reduction. Whereas the West European countries in NATO, as is known, account for 80-90 percent of the ground forces and tanks and 70-75 of the aircraft.

In short, such proposals would suit the Pentagon and the military departments of the other NATO countries down to the ground, since they are planning to accelerate preparations in the sphere of conventional arms as well, but they doom the Vienna talks once again to profound deadlock.

KOLESNICHENKO ON WESTERN OBSTACLES AT MBFR TALKS

LD232247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by PRAVDA international information editor Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The attainment of agreement in Vienna in the current situation would have a positive effect on the atmosphere in Europe and would help, in particular, to solve the issues that are now being discussed at the Stockholm conference. First and foremost among these are disarmament and the strengthening of confidence-building measures among states.

However, over the 10 years that the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been held, the United States and NATO have not taken a single step to back up their empty words about their readiness to reach agreement. Moreover, as this latest, and also the preceding rounds show, the NATO countries are putting up fresh obstacles during the talks. With this aim in mind they continue, as before, their attempts to retain the so-called numbers problem. This problem, which was artificially created by the West, in essence boils down to the fact that the United States and its NATO allies dispute the official figures given by the socialist countrie for their troop strengths and insist on their own, unsubstantiated estimates, which clearly give inflated figures for those strengths. Using this pretext, they try to justify their claims for asymetrical reductions that are considerably larger for the Warsaw Pact states than for the NATO countries.

Another substantial obstacle at the talks is the West's patently unacceptable demands in the area of monitoring an agreement. These were formulated in a so-called package o accompanying measures. This package emphasizes measures for on-site verification. Her NATO gets an enormous appetite. They widen the area of verification to such an extent that, for example, they would like it to include a considerable part of the European territory of the Soviet Union.

The socialist countries are proposing a simple and practical approach enabling the numbers barrier to be overcome. This is that, regardless of the disagreement over estimates of the numerical strength of the armed forces, each side would reduce its troops by as many as are required to achieve the same level of numerical strength of armed forces for NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- that is, 900,000 each, including 700,000 ground forces. Here the stress is being switched to the main point, the end result of a reduction.

But it is precisely this that NATO and the United States do not want. Moreover, the Western participants in the talks are even departing from their own former positions and are in fact pushing for the troops of the FRG and other NATO countries not to be included in the reduction. Such an approach cannot be called constructive, particularly since the NATO countries are continuing to adopt new military programs that contravene not only the letter, but also the spirit of the Vienna talks.

KACHANOV: WEST STEERING MBFR TOWARD BREAKDOWN

LD232037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The 33d round of the talks on reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armament armaments in central Europe continues in Hofburg Palace in Vienna. Speaking at the regular plenary session, Keblusek, who heads the CSSR delegation, drew the attention o the participants in the talks to the documents issued by the CEMA economic summit conference, which note the prime importance of ending the arms race, a transition to arms reduction, and maintaining military strategic balance on progressively lower levels. Yevgeniy Kachanov comments:

First of all I would like to stress that the Vienna talks have been in progress for over 10 years. However, it will still be a long while before practical agreements are reached at these talks. The point is not merely that the questions under consideration in the Hofburg Palace are of great complexity; the main reason lies elsewhere. The NATO countries continue as before to refuse to relinquish their, mildly speaking, unconstructive position. Now it is quite clear that the achievement of positive results at the Vienna talks surely does not enter into Washington's plans, since Washington has embarked on a course of sharply increasing not only its nuclear armaments but also its conventional armaments and armed forces.

Essentially this means a sort of second upgrading of armaments [vtoroye dovooruzheniye]. The first such upgrading of armaments, as you know, occurred with the start of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The aim of both the first and the second upgrading of armaments is to create the potential to conduct the notorious limited war in the European theatre of war, which the Pentagon generals are envisaging in two variants -- a nuclear option, and a non-nuclear option.

Clearly it is this concept of strategy that dictates to NATO countries their obstructionist tactics at the Vienna talks. Take for instance their latest proposals introduced on the eve of the present round. The Western mass media are lauding them in every way, saying that, as it were, these proposals show the way toward solving the numbers problem. But in fact this numbers problem is the basis of the Western tactics at the talks. The essence of it is that the United States and its allies disagree with the official data presented by the socialist countries on the numerical strength of their troops; and insist, without any evidence, on their own estimates which overstate the numerical strength by more than 180,000 men. This is done to justify their aspirations for the so-called asymmetrical reduction that would give NATO unilateral superiority over the Warsaw Pact. With such an approach, the numbers problems is impossible to solve in principle. No matter what new solution variants the NATO Headquarters comes up with, these do not provide a real way out of the impasse.

The socialist countries, having from the very beginning consistently sustained the initiative at the Vienna talks, are proposing a truly realistic way to reduce the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. I have in mind the draft agreement submitted at the talks exactly 1 year ago, on 23 June 1983. This draft offers an opportunity to overcome the numbers barrier. This is the essence: Regardless of the differences in assessing the numerical strength of the armed forces of the sides, each side should carry out the troop reductions necessary to achieve equal collective levels of 900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground troops each. Embarking on such a road can quickly led to a mutually acceptable agreement.

However, the West continues to maintain silence with regard to this. By erecting ever more new obstacles on the path of success at the Vienna talks, the NATO countries, and first of all the United States, are in fact steering matters toward the breakdown of these talks.

ZORIN: U.S., NOT USSR, AVOIDING ARMS DIALOGUE

LD240137 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program, presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] President Reagan recently has been trying to convince the American public that he wants peace and would like nothing better than to sit down at a table with the Soviet Union to begin a fruitful dialogue. And if this does not happen the entire blame rests with Moscow, which for some reason he claims is rejecting the idea of talks.

But our country has made an initiative to stop the arms buildup. The head of the Soviet state, Konstantin Chernenko, has proposed taking measures geared to fully ban antisatellite weapons, including the elimination of such systems that already exist. Towards this same end he has proposed to the United States to immediately begin official talks to reach an agreement in this area.

One would think Washington would gladly agree to such a proposal, but that is not what is happening.

The President asked the State Department to respond to the Soviet proposal. The State Department rejected it, using a rather vague but clearly negative statement about being ready to talk about these issues but not being ready to negotiate. The State Department even cited two circumstances to somehow justify its position. The first was that it is supposedly impossible to control the observance of an agreement banning antisatellite weapons. But this claim is not at all substantiated. Numerous facts, including those confirmed by leading American specialists, show that there are very reliable means of controlling an agreement on banning antisatellite weapons -- that is, if an agreement is concluded. Incidentally, the negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union would enable the participants to exchange the necessary information and delve more deeply into the issue of control.

The other argument the State Department uses is that signing an agreement on banning antisatellite weapons would leave the Soviet Union with its current arsenals of antisatellite weapons and in that way would back up the Soviet Union's supposed superiority in the field.

Obviously an important point in Konstantin Chernenko's statement urging an agreement was overlooked. The Soviet leader not only has proposed an agreement on completely banning antisatellite weapons, the agreement would also include liquidating current systems of that kind. The objective of negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union is to reach an agreement that would prevent the militarization of outer space. Our country is not the least bit interested in individual measures that would maintain anyone's superiority. Could the State Department really overlook such an important aspect? Certainly not. The oversight was deliberate, to confuse the public and cover up Washington's unwillingness to agree to negotiations.

If the arms race in outer space is not stopped in the very beginning, the menace facing mankind will continue to mount. It is only natural that the Soviet Union will not stand by indifferently as Washington attempts to gain supremacy. Our country has everything necessary to keep the Pentagon from upsetting the strategic balance by militarizing outer space. However, the Soviet Union is against a new and very dangerous state in the arms race. As Konstantin Chernenko has stressed in response to the reduction by the United States to the Soviet Union's proposals, it is clear that in this important field we are not seeing a reciprocal desire for serious talks, not to mention an effort to seek an agreement. And this fact cannot be covered up by any talk about the benefit of a dialogue.

ZHOLKVER ON TRANSPARENCY MEASURES, CW BAN

LD231342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] I would like to reply to a letter from our regular listener Comrade Zhilkin, from the village of Sredniy Rashkovets in Kursk Oblast. He writes that in the reports on the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and disarmament in Europe the term "transparency" [transparentnost] sometimes occurs, and he asks us to explain what this is.

This term, which is indeed somewhat obscure, derives from the French word "transparent". It has been given currency in Stockholm by Western delegations, above all the U.S. delegation. The point is that representatives of the NATO countries would like to make more "transparent" [prozrachnyy] the entire structure disposition, and even the out-of-garrison activity of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states. To this end they propose numerous so-called "transparency measures" [mery prosvechivaniya]. These measures, as was especially noted by the head of the Soviet delegation in Stockholm in his recent speech, have nothing in common with true measures to build confidence and security in Europe. American forces on the other side of the ocean will be subject to no such "transparency measures". In other words, Washington, or, to be more precise, the Pentagon, expects to obtain a unilateral military advantage.

At the same time, the truly major measures to strengthen confidence, proposed by the USSR and the other socialist countries, from pledges not to be first to use nuclear weapons to the conclusion of a treaty on the general non-use of military force, are rejected by the United States and the other NATO countries, and it is precisely this which holds back the work of the Stockholm conference.

Comrade Zhilkin poses another question related to the same subject, on the problem of verification of a ban on chemical weapons. In this connection I must first of all observe that the question of some alleged difficulties that exist in verification is raised by Washington on every occasion, in order to avoid concluding any agreement on arms limitation.

In the case in hand, the United States demands unilateral verification on the grounds that it is made up, supposedly, of private firms, not subject to the state. All this, however, is merely an excuse, so as to avoid a ban on chemical weapons, which the USSR and the other socialist countries have long sought.

UN SPACE COMMITTEE ENDS VIENNA SESSION

LD221802 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna June 22 TASS -- The 27th session of the UN committee on the peaceful uses of outer space has closed here today. The session was attended by representatives of some fifty countries.

The discussions at the session centred on the prevention of the arms race in outer space, on ensuring effective measures to prevent outer space from becoming a source of danger for the entire humankind. In their speeches representatives of the socialist, developing and a number of capitalist countries stressed the need for preventing the spread of the arms race to outer space and for ensuring its peaceful uses only.

In defiance of that opinion of the delegates to the session, the United States delegation from the very outset opposed any talks on that issue.

The committee has approved reports by the scientific-technological and juridical subcommittees and the programme for aid to the developing countries in the uses of outer space equipment for their national development needs. The report has also been approved by the committee of the UN General Assembly concerning peaceful uses of outer space.

CEMA SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN HAVANA IN OCTOBER

AU221443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Havana, PAP -- C.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, who is currently performing the duties of the chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, announced that the council's next summit session for heads of government will take place in Havana in October 1984.

CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV ON SUMMIT RESULTS

LD241812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev]

[Text] The CEMA economic summit conference that took place last week in Moscow has undoubtedly become a historical event in the life of the socialist countries and all of the international communist and workers movement. This conference determined the strategy for future development of the economy of the socialist community countries. It was noted that the course for socialist-economic integration, worked out by the leaders of the communist and workers parties 15 years ago at the 23d special session of CEMA in 1969, has fully justified itself. The CEMA member-countries have achieved undeniable successes in all spheres of economic and social development along this path. Over the past 15 years the volume of industrial production has doubled and its average yearly growth rates are 2.3-times higher than in the developed capitalist countries.

At the same time participants in the conference stressed that the task put forward at the congresses of fraternal communist and workers parties of transferring the economy onto an intensive path of development also sets new tasks for our cooperation. Therefore, having highly appraised the results of the cooperation that have already been achieved, participants in the conference concentrated their attention mainly on further deepening and improving multilateral ties between fraternal countries.

A major step forward has been taken in coordinating the economic policy of CEMA member-countries. Important decisions were adopted at the conference and at the 38th extraordinary CEMA session that took place after it. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his speech at the Kremlin reception on 14 June, realization of the accords that have been achieved responds to the interests of all the countries in our community, the interests of socialism, and the strenthening of peace on earth. The leaders of communist and workers parties have set very responsible tasks for CEMA. We can look forward to carrying out a great deal of work for a significant increase in the efficiency of our multilateral cooperation; for its concentration on the solution of key national-economic problems; and for an all-around use of the latest achievements in scientific-technical progress in the economies of our countries.

SHIRYAYEV ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CEMA DECISIONS

LD221208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The results of the CEMA countries' economic conference at summit level continue to be the subject of discussion abroad. The press of the fraternal countries is paying great attention to them. This is the subject of our international commentary today.

Yuriy Semenovich Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science, director of the International Institute of Economic Problems, speaks about the significance of the decisions taken at the conference:

The economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level is a very important and fundamental landmark in the development of cooperation between the fraternal countries, in the intensification of all-around cooperation. The conference determined guidelines for long-term cooperation, both general and specific guidelines, during the period up to the end of the current century. A general assessment of the results of the conference has been made by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The Politburo decision says that the results of the conference mark a new stage in the development of relations between the fraternal parties and the CEMA member-countries.

What are the features of this new stage? Our countries are taking a new step in the coordination of the economic policy of cooperation, in the coordination of economic policy, as a whole, by the interested countries. Our countries are moving toward closer cooperation between enterprises and associations. This means that integration processes are becoming immeasurably deeper. This is because contacts between those who actually carry out integration measures are a very important method of spreading innovation, supplying the market of the CEMA member-countries with high-quality wares, and solving all other cooperation tasks, including the task of exchanging advanced know-how about socialist economic management.

The conference also outlined specific guidelines for cooperation in the most important spheres of science, technology, and production. This includes drawing up an integrated program of scientific and technical progress over 15-20 years. This includes the joint resolution of fuel and raw material problems, the problems of developing a high-technology engineering industry, the problems of supplying the population with high-quality consumer goods of industrial manufacture and improving the supply of foodstuffs to the community. In other words, the conference really discussed all the key issues of economic development and cooperation. The conference studied these questions as a package. This makes it possible to really take a very big step forward in intensifying all-around cooperation among our countries.

The strengthening of ties among the socialist states at the contemporary stage is dictated by the complex external conditions in which they have to resolve the socioeconomic tasks facing them, as well as by their own domestic requirements. It is well known that the U.S. ruling circles are currently striving to destroy the fabric of detente created during the 1970's. They are doing their utmost to inject elements of deformation and economic and technological blockade into international relations. This applies not just to the socialist countries. Imperialist reaction is also using such methods against all states which do not toe the line. Therefore, the conference adopted a declaration, as well as outlining the basic guidelines of mutual cooperation between the CEMA member-countries. The main purpose of this declaration was to set out specific measures whose implementation would make it possible to improve the international atmosphere in the interests both of the socialist countries and of the entire world.

In the process special attention was given to the interests of the developing countries, which have been crudely trampled upon of late by the imperialist powers. This declaration reflects a very important aspect of the work of the CEMA as a whole. In working to resolve its internal tasks the CEMA has also striven to ensure that the resolution of these tasks also contributes to the improvement of the economic and political situation in the world.

The CEMA has never withdrawn into its own shell. It has been and remains a promoter of progressive trends in the world economy as a whole. This was also a fundamentally important aspect of the work of the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level.

It has to be said that Western propaganda has made quite an effort to distort the aims and circumstances that made it necessary to hold this conference. The results of the economic conference show that all the efforts of the Western mass media have been in vain. The specific accords achieved at the conference and the proposals for the improvement of the world situation -- specific proposals which can be implemented given goodwill on the part of the West -- all show that the socialist community is constructively resolving the problems it is encountering and is taking account of the global issues currently facing all mankind. Of course, a very great deal of work has to be done on many questions the economic conference outlined for solution. But this work has already begun. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee instructed the corresponding organizations of the Soviet Union to draw up and implement the necessary measures to fulfill the accords achieved. Similar work is starting in the other fraternal countries. This is a guarantee that the accords achieved at the economic conference will be successfully implemented.

CEMA MEETING ON AGRICULTURE HELD IN BUCHAREST

LD222133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A routine meeting of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in agriculture has been held in Bucharest. Delegations from CEMA member-countries and the SFRY took part in the meeting. A representative of the PDRY attended as an observer. Participants in the meeting noted the great importance of the Moscow economic summit of CEMA member-countries for further development of the multifaceted cooperation between these countries, including in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. The meeting took place in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jun 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with current affairs commentators Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov]

CEMA Economic Summit

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. The whole world continues to discuss the results of the CEMA economic summit conference which took place in Moscow at the party and state level. The leading party and state bodies of the countries which took part in the conference have highly praised its results. And that is natural, for the participants in the session expressed their collective will and community of views. I would put it this way: The conference was socialist internationalism in action, for the participants in the conference are united together in having the same type of political and socio-economic system, a single world outlook, and a community of aims and ideals in the struggle for peace and socialism. First of all, I would like to deal with the economic significance of the results of the conference.

[Shishlin] That significance is great, and probably the word great doesn't even express the true importance of the results of the Moscow meeting, since it drew up a strategy for development for many years to come. Among the key points to highlight here is the combining of the efforts and resources of the socialist states to scale new heights in the development of the scientific and technological revolution. In this respect, there are very promising ideas found in the conference documents and speeches by the participants concerning the development of the most important sectors of the national economy, defining the scientific and technological nature of today's production forces. In particular, it is quite evident that there will be increasing specialization and coordination; for example, in the vitally important sphere of machine-building. Particular attention will be paid to the development of the most advanced technological sectors: biotechnology, microprocessor technology, flexible automated systems, and wide-scale automation. And this,of course, will give rise to an accelerated development of all sectors of the national economies of each of the CEMA members.

A second point I would stress in speaking of the economic significance of the conference is the fact that the conference essentially outlined the solution of the vitally important problems of fuel, energy, and raw materials. And we can say all in all that the socialist countries can look to the future with confidence, since the countries' rational needs for both energy and other types of raw materials will be met. Of course, the lion's share of the work here goes to the Soviet Union, but both the facilities and the labor efforts of the other CEMA members will also be involved in solving this task.

Extremely fruitful, it seems to me, will be the planned wide-scale coordinated work to solve the food problem -- to solve it fully -- and to supply all the needs of the socialist countries for food and agricultural raw material in a fairly short time. And I think that intensive work in this direction will also enable considerable export possibilities to be created.

So, to put it briefly, it is truly a strategy for growth over many years to come, but there is an enormous amount of work ahead of us, for the language of these strategic decisions must be translated into the language of practical agreements -- both multilateral and bilateral -- and we must ensure that there are simpler and more direct links not only between ministries and departments, but also between enterprises.

In fact, there must be a deepening of what is called the international socialist division of labor in order to both bring about the accelerated growth of the national economies of the socialist countries and strengthen their overall potential.

[Tsvetov] There was yet another feature of that conference. Continuing the practice of jointly putting forward coordinated peace initiatives, it adopted a declaration called "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation."

[Kobysh] From that point of view, the conference is, of course, of enormous importance. The world is going through a very difficult time. In particular, economic difficulties in many parts of the world have now become very acute. The strategy put forward at the conference was one for normal, peaceful coexistence for mankind as advanced by the world of socialism. Everything said there was said in a totally businesslike manner, and a long-term development plan taking into account all the problems and difficulties was drafted.

[Tsvetov] And not only economic development, but also political development, because the declaration essentially sets out all the peace initiatives that have been jointly drawn up and jointly put forward by the socialist countries over the past several years. And the implementation of those initiatives and those proposals may considerably improve the international world situation.

[Shishlin] But another thing of importance, while speaking of the declaration, is that quite clearly emerging from it is the firm resolve by the countries of socialism to develop world economic links on the basis of mutual advantage. There are, however, people in the West who try to read into the documents of the Moscow conference that which is in fact not there. The socialist world is naturally concerned for its own economic invulnerability, but in no way is that economic invulnerability being achieved by cutting short our economic links with the developed capitalist states or the developed countries. Incidentally, being expressed is a very important and substantial idea of support for demands by the Nonaligned Movement for world economic relations to be restructured on a democratic basis. And trade, which is the very fabric of peaceful coexistence and detente.

Mitterrand Visit

[Tsvetov] The visit by President Mitterrand of France to the Soviet Union is over. Talks were held in Moscow between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and the French president. While studying the position of the Soviet Union at those talks, one cannot help recalling the speech written by Vladimir Ilich Lenin which was read 60 years ago, or almost 60 years ago, at the Genoa conference when the Soviet state was first given access to it. The speech stated: While adhering to its point of view on the principles of communism, the Russian delegation recognizes that at the present historic time, which makes the parallel existence of the old and the emerging new social systems possible, economic cooperation between states representing these two systems of ownership is imperative. It continues: Our watchword has been, and remains the same -- peaceful coexistence with other governments, whatever they may be.

The continuity and stability of the principles of Soviet foreign policy were confirmed yet again at the latest Soviet-French meeting. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the French president, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said that the USSR and France are separated by many things: differences in their socioeconomic systems and ideologies, and divergences of opinion on a number of international issues of no small importance. There are also factors, however, which draw our two countries closer together.

Among these factors, Comrade Chernenko cited the widespread links and exchanges existing today in the most varied spheres and which bring mutual advantages. I think that as a result of the Soviet-French summit these links have expanded even further.

[Shishlin] Yes, and first and foremost, of course, in the political sphere. It is no accident that this expansion of political links is being stressed, particularly since it must be said frankly they had been in fact somewhat cool, if not frozen. Another substantial point, it seems to me, is that although there truly are many things that separate the Soviet Union and France in their approaches to cardinal international problems -- though in fact we have never counted on France completely turning its back on the West, and we have no desire whatever to strengthen Soviet-French relations at the cost of France's links with any of its neighbors, be they near or far, being weakened -- but what is important is that we seem to be starting to better understand each other, and possibilities are being opened -- and this was said officially -- for joint or parallel action on certain international problems. And I think that the areas of agreement in our political points of view are quite appreciable.

[Kobysh] And this is especially evident now against the background of the quite destructive policy being conducted by Washington. On the whole, at present, the approach to the problems concerning mankind being adopted by the Western European governments stands out in contrast to that of the Washington administration. This visit demonstrated that state officials in France, the French Government, in many issues interpret the problems facing the West and indeed facing the whole of mankind, in an infinitely more realistic manner.

[Shishlin] Quite an important result of the talks held in Moscow, it would seem to me, is what has been achieved with regard to economic, scientific, and technical links between our country and the French Republic. We do have some rather difficult problems here, for there is a certain imbalance in French-Soviet trade -- in favor of the Soviet Union, at that -- and this alarms and concerns the French insofar as they would wish the Soviet Union to buy more varied types of machinery and consumer goods from France. Many promising projects are taking shape in this sphere, and both sides will apparently undertake the necessary efforts concerning the matter in question in order to ensure not only that this imbalance is removed, but also that Soviet-French relations will develop on a truly long-term basis and follow a constantly upward trend. One should not leave out of consideration the fact that there seems to be complete mutual understanding of the need to develop links in such a vitally important sphere as that of culture...

[Kobysh interrupts] ... and science.

[Shishlin] And science, too, and simply what are termed human contacts. This is also, on the whole, a very rich and fruitful sphere, one which is very useful not only for the spiritual enrichment of every nation, but also for policy, for it establishes a specific climate.

[Kobysh] Furthermore, we have here a very rich tradition: All our past reinforces our present and future cooperation with France. Our peoples, the French people, the Soviet people, have a great liking for one another and a great admiration for one another's achievements, both in the spheres of culture and science as well as in other spheres. And this is, of course, all very important in today's difficult world.

U.S. Space Weapons Plans

[Tsvetov] One of these problems is the danger of the arms race being carried into space. The talks demonstrated that the Soviet Union and France advocate that negotiations should be started urgently to draw up accords which would prevent the militarization of space. As we know, the majority of the people in all countries now declare themselves in favor of such negotiations; even in the United States, scientists, retired generals, and even congressmen advocate such negotiations. The administration's position, however, is well known. I will quote you the latest statement by a member of that administration. George Keyworth, science advisor to President Reagan, appealed to Congress not to let previous or future contractual commitments hinder the implementation of Reagan's plan to establish an antimissile defense system in space or of other forms of activity involving space weapons.

[Shishlin] In America today, of course, there are so many points of view on this problem that I simply do not think one could count them all. As far as the White House itself is concerned however, the White House, as we know, puts it more or less like this: We are not avoiding talks with the Soviet Union on this problem. We are ready to hold talks. But we are not ready to start official negotiations, for -- as they say -- the problems are new ones which have not been studied, and it will particularly be difficult to secure effective monitoring of the implementation of possible agreements. Such is the viewpoint of the White House, but it would probably not suffice merely to cite it, for the White House's position includes accelerated efforts to create antisatellite weapons and advance scientific research experimentation in order to militarize space. There are two trends here: One which is described as a definite political game, and the other as a purely practical policy.

[Kobysh] The goal of this policy may clearly be discerned, however. They say that this system is an antisatellite system, that is, it is allegedly a matter of defense and protection. In fact, however, it is quite clear to experts that the United States, in the form of the present leaders of that country, want to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union via space. This is the goal. They want to present a threat from space. The term "antisatellite system" should delude no one: What is involved here is a fundamentally new, absolutely new spiral in the arms race, calculated for many long years ahead. Voices against all this are presently being raised in the U.S. Congress, and some political games are being played on the propaganda level.

[Shishlin] I do not think this is just a game, because there are quite a number of people in Congress who are genuinely concerned about this. And as for expenditure itself, various sums are quoted, but for the forthcoming 5-year period the Reagan administration is begging for something on the order of $26 billion. But you are absolutely right that the general tendency is such that if these programs are set in motion, then the United States, according to the most modest estimates, will spend about $1 trillion to these ends.

Missile Deployment, Talks

[Kobysh] Nikolay Vladimirovich mentioned the problem of monitoring, but there is no such problem. This problem does not exist. The existing technical means, even national ones, permit monitoring to be carried out. This is just an invented pretext in order to avoid serious discussion of this problem.

[Tsvetov] In connection with this I should like to cite Comrade Chernenko's answers to questions from the American journalist Kingsburg-Smith.

Comrade Chernenko said that if there is genuine interest in finding effective solutions, any relevant issues, including the issue of monitoring, could be successfully resolved in the course of the negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union, both on antisatellite weapons and on prevention of militarization of space. The fact is, however, that the United States has no interest in resolving the monitoring issue, or, incidentally, in resolving any issues relating to antisatellite weapons. For even in those cases when the United States agrees to talk about arms control, they do it in such a way that THE WASHINGTON POST was obliged to write: The administration's proposals on arms control are described among experts as theatrics; they are of no use as topics for negotiations.

[Shishlin] For instance, at the negotiations which perished as a result of the American position, they said: Let's deploy missiles in Europe, and the Soviet Union will become compliant. Then an agreement will be possible. And now they are also saying on the subject of space: We do not yet have an antisatellite weapon; we have not created the system. Once we have set one up, then we can try to come to an agreement; then we can get moving. That is, first of all, create the problem and do everything to make it almost insoluble, and only then sit down to the negotiating table, instead of coming to an agreement prior to creating the problem.

[Kobysh] Well, now, a host of questions are being raised here, as to where Washington is heading. A lot of sweet sounding speeches have been made, very eloquent speeches in this connection. There was a particularly splendid speech made by President Reagan in Dublin in the Irish Parliament, during his European trip. There he said things which, if one takes each of his phrases at face value, really seem quite remarkable. He said, in particular, that a nuclear war cannot be won. If this is the position of the United States, what does it mean? Does it mean that the United States is changing its policy? Does it mean that it is ready to clear its missiles out of Western Europe, missiles which have destroyed the equilibrium which existed there? Does it mean that the U.S. military doctrine -- which is oriented toward a first strike -- has changed? Does it mean that the United States is ready to accept our proposals on non-first use of nuclear weapons? We have so far not received a single reply to these questions. We have received some loud phrases which, to judge by all events, must be taken in the context of the election campaign which is underway in the United States.

[Shishlin] Of the 35 questions asked by journalists at one of Reagan's most recent press conferences, 21 questions, according to the calculations of Reston, the well-known U.S. observer, concerned Soviet-U.S. relations and the possibility of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. But, as you know, although President Reagan had in general always held the possibility of such a meeting contingent upon all sorts of considerations, conditions, and so forth, now some sort of different approach is being simulated. Unfortunately, it is so far only simulated, because there has, of course, been no real shift in U.S. political positions and actions, and because it is clear that on the Soviet side there are no obstacles to prevent a resumption of talks with the Americans on a whole range of disarmament problems. The creation of favorable conditions alone is required. These conditions are that the state of affairs be returned to the time prior to November 1983, when the Americans positioned their first batteries in West Germany and Britain, and then in Italy.

[Tsvetov] Indeed, Comrade Chernenko drew attention to this once again at the dinner in honor of the French president. Comrade Chernenko said: When it is proposed to us that we hold talks while Pershing and cruise missiles are aimed at us, and when furthermore it is stated in this connection that the United States does not intend to change its one-sided and absolutely unconstructive position, it is a kind of ultimatum.

Such a method, Comrade Chernenko stressed, is in no way suitable for talking to the Soviet Union. Certain people in the West refer to our position as unyielding, intractable, and so forth, but it is nothing of the kind. It seems to me that it is profoundly principled conduct, ideologically principled conduct, and such principledness is the basis of Soviet foreign policy. This basis was indeed laid down by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and I should like once again to return to one of his pronouncements. One of the foreign policy documents signed by Lenin says: We do not hold up our system or our power with the bayonet; our policy is a policy of peace, but it is not a policy of capitulation. In the talks with the French president, it was directly pointed out that the calculation that the Soviet Union will make concessions under forcible pressure is completely mistaken.

[Kobysh] It seems that this sense of the need for changes, or, as we put it, shifts, in the positions of the U.S. Administration is being felt more and more by the people of Western Europe, who have become the prey of this policy.

In this regard, the results of the recent elections to the so-called European Parliament are very interesting. We will not exaggerate the importance of this European Parliament. It is to a great extent a purely nominal, so to speak, institution. But nevertheless, the elections revealed trends in the attitudes of public opinion, and these trends are more or less identical. The West Europeans are (a) in favor of talks, (b) in favor of a reduction in the level of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, and (c) those countries who have become a springboard that is being used by Washington to prepare for nuclear war are -- in regard to overwhelming majority of the populations of these countries -- resolutely opposed to U.S. missiles.

[Shishlin] Success fell to the lot of the Italian Communist Party, which became the country's leading party with regard to the number of votes that were cast for it. I should like to draw attention to the fact that the Italian Communist Party conducted its election campaign precisely by concentrating the attention of voters on the problems of strengthening peace, disarmament, nuclear armaments, and precisely on those issues about which you have just been speaking. The British Labor Party made advances. The results achieved by opposition forces in West Germany, the Netherlands, of course, and in a number of other states were fairly presentable.

[Kobysh] In this connection, one can recall another interesting event of the past few days -- the unofficial referendum in the FRG on the issue of U.S. missiles. Nine out of 10 West Germans expressed their opposition to the missiles.

[Tsvetov] This referendum -- forgive me for interrupting you -- was conducted at the same time as the voting for the European Parliament.

[Kobysh] Yes.

[Tsvetov] Therefore, virtually all those who went along to cast their ballot papers in the elections to the European Parliament participated in this unofficial public opinion poll.

Human Rights Issue

The attempt to upset the nuclear balance in Europe has not only political causes, but is also directly linked with the infringement of the Europeans' right to life. As for rights, the United States never tires of speaking on that subject.

Speaking at the dinner in honor of the French president, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said: Only an ironic smile on our part is evoked by those who attempt to give us advice in the sphere of human rights. There is a great deal of this advice from across the ocean and from other capitalist countries, and indeed there is an attempt to instruct us in the sphere of human rights by those who have just taken a decision to cancel the restrictions on racial discrimination in hiring labor and making promotions at work. I have in mind the U.S. Supreme Court.

We are being instructed in human rights by those who decide to pay women exactly half the pay of men for identical work and who fire a woman if she gets married. I have in mind the Japanese ruling circles and Japanese women. We are being taught human rights by the ruling class of a country which has only ratified 10 of the 40 existing international conventions and agreements in the sphere of human rights. Again, I have the United States in mind. Why then are these defenders of rights not concerned about the rights, say, of the U.S. Indian Leonard Peltier?

[Kobysh] Our people have now learned about this Indian -- the leader of an Indian tribe -- about his tragic fate and his courage and heroism. Bur, after all, there are very many such people in the United States. I have in mind similar political prisoners and similar inmates of this system which calls itself "free." What our people have now learned about this Indian shows, of course, that this society is involved in hypocrisy and cruelty.

[Tsvetov] But Peltier's tragedy is not the tragedy of just one person. It is the tragedy of a whole people.

[Kobysh] Yes, genocide is taking place. The last Indians are being wiped out. There are several hundred thousand of them remaining there out of almost eight million Indians, who were the native inhabitants of the American Continent and the territory where the United States is now located. They are being finished off by this merciless society, and one cannot call it anything other then genocide.

[Tsvetov] This genocide is expressed in figures telling one that the average lifespan of the American Indian is 44 years, while the average lifespan for a white American is 75 years. Three out of every five newly born Indians die. That is to say, in effect the total annihilation of a whole people is taking place, and it is being carried out by purely social methods, and in this U.S. democracy has been wonderfully successful.

Indeed, one can only smile ironically at those who attempt to give us advice in the sphere of human rights, if one pays attention to what is now happening in Britain and in West Germany, Over the past 100 days in Britain, 2 workers have been killed, several hundred injured, and 3,000 arrested. Why was this? It was because they were defending their right to work -- the most important human right without which a human being cannot be regarded as a human being. The strike by British miners has been going on for over 100 days now in protest at the closure of 20 mines and the dismissal of 20,000 miners.

In the FRG, 500,000 people have been involved in the struggle for the right to work. The present scale of the struggle by the West German working people for the right to work can only be compared with the struggle by the FRG population for another right -- the right to life. On just as massive a scale were the recent demonstrations in West Germany against the stationing there of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. And yet, you know, both in Britain and in West Germany, there are a great number of advisers who want to instruct us in human rights.

[Shishlin] I think all the same that we are right to conclude that in this very complex and alarming international situation, in light of the results of the Moscow economic conference and in light of the recent Soviet-French talks, there is an accumulation of certain positive elements, indeed considerable elements. These will of course have an influence not only on bilateral relations, say, if one is speaking of Soviet-French links, or on the fates of the socialist countries, if one is speaking of the countries of the socialist community. No, what has been happening will have an influence as a whole on the world political climate, and will help to improve that climate to a certain extent.

[Tsvetov[I should like to end our talk at this point. All the best to you! Till our next meeting!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

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["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; Boris Ivanovich Chekhonin, TASS political observer; Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, commentator; and Nikolay Ivanovich Lutsenko, correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] After analyzing questions asked about the subject of space, we have decided to summarize them and formulate several general questions. Our correspondent Nikolay Lutsenko asked political observer Shishlin to answer them.

U.S. Star Wars Plans

[Lutsenko] Nikolay Vladimirovich, one hears a lot these days about the so-called 'star wars' being planned by the present American Administration. What is the essence of the American program for the militarization of space and why has it been named the "star wars" program?

[Shishlin] Well, it should be said that when Reagan made a speech on the militarization of space and mentioned American plans for setting up some kind of mighty space umbrella over the territory of the United States, everyone said the President's notions must have been taken straight out of a Hollywood film production. But now, with the United States putting forward a 20-year program of research and development aimed at creating something like the ultimate in nuclear fiction -- a complex military system based in space and capable of disabling another country's nuclear missiles -- it is no longer a matter for such irony.

What are the U.S. aims? First, to increase American military potential in space and use this potential in the interests of observation, communications, and navigation. Second - and this is how they put it -- to secure free access to space for the United States and the defense of American space systems after they have been put into orbit. And finally the third aim, and probably the most significant, is to carry out scientific research and experimental design elaborations to devise various ways to use space for military purposes in the future.

To be more specific, the point is that the United States has set out to create an antimissile defense system possibly using earth as a launching pad, then a system of space lasers -- well, these are some kind of cargo vessels with a beam source -- and then combat stations in a helio-stationary orbit. The most varied plans are being put forward, extending even to the design of some kind of impulse bomb -- that is, a bomb capable of directing powerful electromagnetic impulses to destroy the electronics of the other side.

As for the approach of the American military, that is clear enough. Major General John Storrie, director of space in the section of the Department of the Air Force, which deals with operations, plans, and readiness, says that space is a place not a function; we shall continue to do in space what we have been doing in the air, on land, and at sea. And what the United States is engaged in on a military level in the three spheres is quite clear. These plans for the militarization of space constitute a breakthrough into a new field of the arms race. And, of course, if these programs are implemented, it goes without saying that the arms race will acquire a new scale, extent, and depth.

According to American calculations, the expense of creating these space systems will amount to something on the order of $1.2 trillion over 20 years. Various figures are mentioned, but the figure of a trillion dollars is always there. And so, one must realize that in the United States, in knowledgeable U.S. circles, among specialists, everything has already been determined and is clear.

Lengthy and involved discussions are in progress, and in this case there are, strictly speaking, three main forces channelling this policy for militarizing space. These are, first of all, the White House, of course, with its intransigent militarist policies; then the military-industrial circles, above all military and industrial circles, since there is a great stir at present in the sphere of business, as everyone is striving to get the new orders which the White House plans for creating these space systems seems to promise. One could name companies like Lockheed, Boeing, (TRV), Martin-Marietta, Avio, Northrop, and many others.

[Lutsenko] Nikolay Vladimirovich, what would you define as the main danger of militarizing space? And what possible means are there of preventing it?

[Shishlin] Well, as far as the danger of these plans is concerned, primarily, as we have already said, it lies in having a new channel of the arms race. The price of opening up this channel can be measured not simply in the huge expenditure but in the inevitable growth in political tension, intensification of confrontation, and generally speaking in the unpredictable risk which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko drew attention to in his replies to questions from U.S. journalist Kingsbury-Smith.

Moreover, an arms race in space would inevitably whip up the arms race in other directions, because what does setting up a system of antimissile defense, a one-way umbrella like that, mean? It means that the other side will inevitably strive to create the means to penetrate that umbrella. And that is bound to happen if the arms race in space is not halted. It is also significant, by the way, that Western Europe, for example, was alarmed when the American plans became public knowledge. Even very senior politicians in Western Europe started to speak of the fact that there would be a dangerous destabilization of the international situation and then wondered how the Soviet Union would react in such a case. It is quite clear, of course, that the Soviet Union, which is striving to prevent the militarization of space, would inevitably adopt countermeasures should the American plans be implemented, both of a defensive nature and of a different sort. That is perfectly clear.

And in answer to all these anxieties which have arisen both in the United States and the countries of Western Europe, the U.S. President has arrived at quite a strange concept. He said that when they had designed the appropriate, effective, system of antimissile defense, they would ultimately be able to offer this antimissile defense system to the Soviet Union as well. And then everything would be all right again.

Well this is, of course, in the field of such extreme fiction that it is somehow even difficult to define, since politicians have never before had to cope with such a level of fantasy.

And in real practice, one must see clearly what all this means, of course. In this connection I would like to remind our listeners of the Pentagon directive which became known last year. This was a directive in the field of defense for the 1984-1988 financial years. It was accompanied by a memorandum signed by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. And here is what this memorandum says: Preparations must be made for transferring forces and effectively waging war from space. And something very important further on:. . . and the United States will not sign any treaties which could interfere with their creating weapons systems based in space and adding a new aspect to our -- that is, American -- military potential.

[Lutsenko] Shultz' recent statement, that the United States would not enter into talks with the Soviet Union on antisatellite weaponry and would not follow the Soviet Union's path of declaring a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space, becomes clear from this.

[Shishlin] At least that's how he sees the matter at the moment, since we have had numerous discussions with the Americans on this subject and the Soviet proposals on this matter are lying on the American table, so to speak, and we are prepared to hold full-scale, deep, and early talks. And as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, there is in this plenty to discuss and agree upon. By the way, the Soviet Union, as everyone knows, proposes that there should be an exchange of information and consultations on situations that are unclear, and surely the United States cannot fail to have taken note of Comrade Chernenko's remarks concerning the fact that other forms could also be found in an emergency.

But as you know, soon after Comrade Chernenko's replies were published a press conference was held in the United States, and there the quite authoritative American representative Speakes spoke about the American approach to talks on this subject. He directly confirmed, as a matter of fact, the United States' reluctance to hold such talks. He singled out two words: talks and conversations. He said that talks were unthinkable, that the problem of checking was not clear and required study, but as for conversing with the Soviet Union: We shall, we are ready for this. But this means conversing with the Soviet Union while in practice holding tests on antisatellite weaponry and carrying out practical work on the design of systems like these.

This, of course, casts quite a dark shadow on prospects for Soviet-American talks and, frankly speaking, however sad this may be, one must say that a reaction like this from the United States does not come as a surprise. It is in keeping with the general line pursued by the present American Administration for blocking constructive, businesslike, and responsible dialogue with our country. On the verbal level, it must be said that Reagan and his entourage already have the knack. On the verbal level they quite readily say that one must not allow a nuclear war; that it is essential to reach agreement with the USSR. But in terms of action, they conduct a line of policy which is contrary to the interests of international security, a line directed toward confrontation, to exacerbating confrontation, toward whipping up the arms race.

[Lutsenko] Thus, in general, their line varies even from the policies carried out by previous U.S. Presidents. Between the Soviet Union and United States a whole series of accords, agreements, and treaties was concluded -- including, for example, the 1972 treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. This treaty is ongoing and its importance consists in the fact that it is the only treaty which is in force. No other agreement which has been signed has yet been ratified by the Americans.

[Shishlin] In its approach to this agreement on antimissile systems in 1972, the Americans have their own quite particular line.

On the one hand, in words they formally consider this agreement to be in force, and they assert that they are abiding by it, and they are trying to prove this by every judicial means. But in fact they are eroding it. Where they have been able simply to violate the agreement with the Soviet Union they have done so, but where it is a more complicated matter they have conducted a policy of erosion. In fact, even U.S. circles recognize that mere field tests of antisatellite space weapons are a violation of those treaties which were concluded in the course of the last 2 decades, whether by the United States or in the context of the international community. And of course this is particularly true of the treaty you mentioned, which was concluded in 1972 and placed a ban on the majority of missiles of antimissile defense and properly demanded that ways of creating space weapons which were theoretically possible be covered.

In this sense, I think that the position is quite alarming and now, of course, the reaction of the United States -- and Washington's last word has not yet been heard in relation to the ideas proposed by the Soviet leadership -- determines a great deal, both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in international relations as a whole. I mention this because U.S. representatives recently said that they are studying Comrade Chernenko's statements and that they must weigh everything and then of course finally a reply will follow.

We admit that no matter how much of an optimist one wants to be, one must be pessimistic here. This is not the first time that the Americans have been presented with the idea of responsible negotiations on the demilitarization of space. And every time the Americans declined to reply positively to these ideas.

[Lutsenko] Nikolay Vladimirovich, the experience of the talks which we had with the Americans, both in Geneva and in Vienna, proves that it has become quite complicated to carry them out. And the introduction of a new, a qualitatively new, component into the structure of strategic forces, a special element, makes these talks even more complex. How do you see the militarization of space connected with other directions of the arms race? What further dangerous spiral can there be in the arms race?

[Shishlin] I would like, if possible, to divide my reply into two parts.

I first wish to emphasise that in reply to the creation by the Americans of various types of weapons in the most advanced directions, of course the Soviet Union will be forced to act appropriately. And in this sense, whatever new direction in the arms race is opened up by the United States, the Soviet Union will take steps to ensure that the military strategic balance is not disturbed.

But you are absolutely right when you say that in reality all the talks on the limitation and reduction of armaments will be in a much worse situation than today, when the problem of limiting and reducing the arms race is, of course, frozen anyway due to the actions of the United States.

The idea is absolutely true that the very actions of the United States and the United States' plans aimed at the militarization of space are linked to the line of strategic weapons, their practice of deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and their virtually dead end position at the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces.

Indeed, in Vienna the Americans prefer to speak about reducing armed forces in return for reducing armaments. This line, precisely aimed at achieving military superiority, is illusory, without prospects, expensive, and very dangerous.

And that is why the USSR calls for a halt. And this is very clearly and definitely shown by the positions which our country adopts and which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke about in his replies to the questions asked by U.S. journalist Kingsbury-Smith.

[Lutsenko] Nikolay Vladimirovich, you have said that really Washington's words and deeds not only differ from each other but at times are very strikingly in contrast with each other. I would like to quote to you an excerpt from a letter which we have received, in order to illustrate how our listeners, how simple people react to this: President Reagan of the United States is a believer; he reminds people of this before every speech and repeats God's name. But what about the star wars he is planning? For believers think that God lives in Heaven and Reagan intends to send spaceships there equipped with nuclear weapons. Where is God, himself, to hide? Comrade Karpov writes from Sochi.

[Shishlin] That is true. At the very least, the actions of the present U.S. Administration clearly show that they are not guided by God. At the very least, the first commandment, or one of the basic commandments of the Christian religion -- "Thou shalt not kill" -- is totally absent from the practical policy of the present U.S. Administration.

However, it is utterly pointless to talk about morality with regard to the practice of the present U.S. Administration. I would like to cite just a couple of illustrations on the theme of morality.

On 22 November last year, President Reagan assured the people: Believe it or not, in 1965 we froze a number of our missiles and we have not deployed any additional missiles since then. Well, pedantically speaking, that may be so. But in 1965 the United States equipped its missiles with multiple warheads, and as a result the number of warheads rose from 1,700 to 6,200. This was only for missiles based on submarines and ground-based missiles. And Reagan states now that many of the -- that is American -- bombers are older than the airmen flying them. This would also seem to be true. The aviation part of the B-52 bomber which are in use were created long ago. But he does not mention the fact that during this time these bombers have been fitted with 3,000 incredibly accurate nuclear missiles which can be launched from positions beyond the range of the other side's antiaircraft defense.

And this constant hushing up, this half truth and half-lie which is more dangerous than lies, all of this serves as a sort of illustration of that morality -- if one can use such lofty terminology when speaking about the policy of the present U.S. leadership.

Radio Liberty

[Lavrentyev] The next theme in our broadcast concerns the subversive radio center which bears the name "Liberty" and which is based in Munich. The anti-Soviet subject matter of its broadcasts is quite varied. However, the attacks of the Western crusaders are now focused on the monolithic unity of the fraternal national family of Soviet peoples. "Liberty" and other supporting voices of the Western special services are doing everything to drive a wedge into this unity in an attempt, of not to destroy it, then at least to weaken it. And this is not just coincidence. As was noted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, the formation and successful development of the USSR are of very great international importance and mark a significant historical frontier in the age-old struggle of progressive mankind for equality and friendship among the peoples for the revolutionary renewal of the world.

A question concerning the methods and approaches to which Radio Liberty has recourse in its anti-Soviet activity has come from Vera Petrovna Kozlova from Kaluga. Over to TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin.

[Chekhonin] Soviet experience in the creation of a multi-national socialist state has received worldwide recognition. It gives invaluable help to all strugglers for social and national liberation, and as an inextinguishable lighthouse, lights the way for them to a better future. That is why one of the primary tasks which the Reagan administration has set itself within the framework of the crusade that it has declared against our country is to undermine the moral and political unity of Soviet people. And here they are laying particular stress on attempts to implant and cultivate various nationalist remnants from the past and also various types of prejudices.

In this connection, what is it that the Western slanderers are trying to inspire in the inhabitants of the national Soviet republics? In their attempts to discredit the fraternal community of the Soviet peoples, the bourgeois ideologists in the first instance stubbornly try to spread the myth about the so-called "Russification," about the exploitation of the peoples of the national republics by the Russian people. It is hardly worth going into detail about how such anti-Soviet fabrications are utterly refuted by life itself. However, let us briefly touch on such assertions. Let us take as an example one of the youngest and smallest Soviet republics, Estonia.

In broadcasting slanderous reports about Soviet reality, "Liberty" and other CIA radio stations are clearly being guided by the cynical utterance made by the German intelligence general (Belen): A little cyanide thrown into a well can poison all the villagers, but a well-prepared broadcast of lies over the radio can poison millions. It is well understood that the American bosses of "Liberty" not only distort and juggle the facts but also choose special people for the role of such poisoners of the airwaves. Allow me now to tell you about some of the people working for this subversive radio station who broadcast, say, to this very Estonia.

[Lavrentyev] Boris Ivanovich, these are only the small fry. Could you please tell us about the bosses, about those who shape the anti-Soviet policy and guide the work of this subversive center?

[Chekhonin] Well, if you will allow me I shall talk about the director of "Liberty," George Bailey. He is 64 years old. His official profession is writer and radio observer on international questions. But if one takes the lid off and speaks of his true profession, it turns out that in 1944 he graduated from intelligence college in the United States and was sent to Europe where his tasks were formulated as follows: Political intelligence and the preparation of revolts on the territory of the USSR. So Bailey got busy convincing individual Soviet citizens to betray their homeland, recruiting various sorts of displaced persons for the U.S. intelligence, fabricating anti-Soviet pamphlets, and even trying to organize ideological subversion against the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Now, in the post of director of "Liberty," the ideological espionage worker is engaged in his usual business, except that the scale of his work is considerably broader.

U.S. Asian Policies

[Lavrentyev] Today we are continuing to answer our listeners' questions on the military-political aspects of the Reagan administration's course in Asia. Over to our commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov:

[Andrianov] In Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, the United States, Japan, and other countries connected with Washington have created an enormous military machine. Moreover, it is aimed openly against the Soviet Union and other progressive forces in the region.

It is sufficient to say that in the Far East, according to official reports from Washington, there is the second most powerful overseas grouping of U.S. Armed Forces, with almost half a million soldiers and officers. More than 300 U.S. military installations of various types are also deployed there.

Moreover, the Pentagon is strenuously stepping up its forward based nuclear means in the Far East region. The head of this military department, Caspar Weinberger, calls such actions a new method of flexible deployment of the U.S. strategic forces in East Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Such a formulation conceals nothing but active militaristic preparations by the U.S. military. And the new method which the U.S. defense minister talks about in effect represents an explosive destabilization of the military strategic situation in this part of the world.

One cannot fail to notice that this is taking place in a region which since World War II has twice become an area of U.S. aggressive actions. Intending, by means of deception and lies, to conceal its intentions regarding the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the Far East, in the last few months the Reagan administration has developed into a propaganda hullabaloo Washington's own statement that the Soviet Union is increasing its armaments in its Far East region. However, at the same time Washington's propaganda has been deliberately silent about the irrefutable fact that many hundreds of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles have been concentrated in the Far East and Pacific Ocean region against the Soviet Union.

On board U.S. aircraft carriers in the Pacific Ocean alone there are 375 nuclear charges ready for immediate use. In addition to this there are mass destruction weapons on missile-carrying submarines included in the U.S. Seventh Fleet. The B-52 strategic bombers stationed on several U.S. military bases in the Asian and Pacific Ocean areas are also means of delivering such weapons.

The south of the Korean peninsula, as well as the territory of Japan and the waters surrounding it, are literally thick with nuclear weapons. In short, the United States already has at its disposal a significant nuclear potential in East Asia and the Pacific, and it is still increasing it actively.

[Lavrentyev] Boris Vasilyevich, according to the latest reports it is clear that this stepping up is one not only of quantity but quality. The United States' nuclear arsenal in this region is getting many new weapons systems, in particular long-range cruise missiles.

[Andrianov] Yes, the Pentagon has already started deploying Tomahawk cruise missiles on ships in the Seventh Fleet. In all, 375 of them will be deployed, and as a result, military observers abroad consider, the U.S. fleet's nuclear power in the Pacific Ocean will at least double. The commander of this fleet, Admiral Foley, speaking in Sasebo, stated that U.S. conceals the fact that the Japanese archipelago is becoming a nuclear bridgehead for the Pentagon in the northeast part of the Pacific.

In addition to this it is appropriate to recall the scandal in Japan about 2 months ago. The cause of it was the construction taking place at the Misawa base. There, in the north of the island of Honshu next year it is intended to deploy U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The scandal broke out when the newspaper ASAHI published an interview with Arkin, the director of the research program in nuclear weapons of the U.S. Institute for Policy Studies. He said in part that at the Misawa base a major storage point for nuclear weapons was being built.

The testimony of the U.S. specialist created great commotion in Tokyo's official circles. The Japanese National Defense Agency tried to deny the facts which Arkin had presented, maintaining that the construction of a nuclear arsenal on Misawa was inconceivable. A representative of this department gave assurances that only barracks were being built on the base, for U.S. military personnel. However, broad circles among the Japanese public know the true value of such denials -- the more so because the disclosure of the real nature of the construction on Misawa followed many other instances of proof of the use of Japan in the United State's nuclear strategy.

As a result of the Pentagon's stationing of its first-strike nuclear weapons in the Far East and other parts of Asia, this large region is becoming a nuclear missile strongpoint for the United States, which is increasing the danger of war and is creating a real threat for all peoples of the continent. It is no secret that the strategists across the ocean intend to transform the Asian and Pacific Ocean area into the front line of a so-called limited nuclear war. They intend by these means to give to the Asian countries the role of a kind of lightning-conductor to deflect nuclear retribution away from the territory of the United States itself. This is now being more clearly understood by the peoples of these countries. Therefore, the broadest possible strata of society, deeply concerned about the fate of the Asian Continent, are joining the growing movement aimed at removing U.S. nuclear weapons from Asian territory.

NATO FIGURES ON WARSAW PACT FORCES DISPUTED

LD221705 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

A new propaganda show has been put up at the NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The outgoing secretary general of the North Atlantic alliance Joseph Luns has decided to present to the press at the end of his career a fresh fraud of his department -- a booklet "NATO and Warsaw Pact: Force Comparisons."

Both the contents of the booklet and the propaganda show staged around it is a repetition of what the Pentagon and the NATO's ideological services have repeatedly done. The aim of the fresh Atlantic move is to try to prove "superiority of the Warsaw Treaty states over the NATO countries as regards conventional and nuclear weapons," hence the existence of a "Soviet military menace" and on that basis the "need for the West to build up its arms."

As is known, however much one may reiterate lies they do not turn into truth. But the main proposition of the booklet is that the military might of the Warsaw Treaty has reached a level by far exceeding a level that would be reasonably justified by defense needs. To substantiate that proposition the NATO scribblers have again resorted to juggling with forces figures -- understated, overstated, and invented ones. It is claimed, for example, that the Warsaw Treaty has in Europe 115 combat-ready divisions, while NATO has only 88 (without considering France and Spain). Two years ago, similar NATO papers reported a 173 to 84 ratio in favour of the Eastern side. This has made even the bourgeois British newspaper GUARDIAN remark ironically: "NATO has taken out 58 Warsaw Pact divisions without firing a shot. . . the 1982 assessment compared total Warsaw Pact strength with NATO front-line forces only.

As a result, the paper superiority of Soviet and allied forces is sharply diminished."

They at the NATO headquarters are sure to know that as a result of an exchange of figures at the Vienna talks it was established that the Warsaw Treaty and NATO armies in Central Europe numbered 979 thousand and 991 thousand respectively. It is also known that during the ten years of the Vienna talks the USSR has withdrawn, as a goodwill gesture, from the GDR 20 thousand servicemen and one thousand tanks, while the United States has, on the contrary, increased the numerical strength of its troops in the Central European region by almost 40 thousand.

But no mention is made of these facts in the booklet which Joseph Luns presented to newsmen; neither does it contain any mention of the real ratio in the field of weapons, let us say tanks. Considering Spain's fleet of tanks and American and West European tanks stockpiled in the depots in Europe, the NATO countries are by no means inferior to the Warsaw Treaty as regards the total number of tanks (25 thousand). This, for that matter, was stated both by former United States Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and the current Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. But even such witnesses are not memtioned in the NATO pamphlet.

The authors of the pamphlet know no restraint in juggling figures regarding the ratio of the nuclear weapons in Europe. The Warsaw Pact has a superiority over NATO as regards all the important types of nuclear weapons, they claim, traditionally "forgetting" in their own force comparisons both the American forward based nuclear weapons and the British and French missile systems.

Propaganda statements in the West traditionally tend to hush up modestly France's conventional and nuclear weapons. Despite the fact that France is no member of NATO's integrated military organisation, it remains a loyal ally of the United States within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc. These is no doubt that in the eventuality of an armed conflict, France will side with the West, FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner once bluntly said.

The aims and methods of the latest booklet are the same as were those of its predecessors: To whip up a war hysteria and stimulate the West's military preparations, justify Washington's striving for upsetting the balance of forces and ensuring by it of military superiority over the USSR. But both these calculations and the attempts at substantiating them by means of propaganda gimmicks are futile.

WEST URGED TO SEEK PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD242150 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] This year West European countries are marking one after the other the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. A news analyst for the press agency NOVOSTI, Spartak Beglov, makes these comments:

The chain of acts of wisdom on the part of Western states went down into history as the period of recognition of the new social system born by the world's first socialist revolution. The young republic urged other countries to start building relations on a new basis, truly peaceful, fair and democratic. Revolutionary Russia called for joint efforts to guarantee a world free from wars and weapons, for peaceful coexistence, and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems.

West European capitalist countries soon enjoyed the fruits of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the economic field. But their arrogant attitude to the calls of the Soviet Union for cooperation in disarmament and the prevention of World War II cost all Europeans a high price. The overwhelming majority of the 50 million victims of World War II were Europeans.

The postwar period clearly demonstrated the half-heartedness of Western Policy toward East European socialist countries. The ruling circles of the United States, that recognized the Soviet Union a decade later than the other Western powers, are leading others along the path of cold war with the world of socialism, and sometimes even pushing them to the brink of real war. At the same time, all periods of better East-West relations that have gone down in the modern history under the name of relaxation always brought the West, primarily Western Europe, high dividends in the economic sphere and beneficial cooperation in all spheres.

Now that Washington has seriously damaged relaxation by its desire to reach military superiority and oust socialism, West Europeans have entered a period of serious considerations. No new American nuclear missile deployed in Western Europe has strengthened the security of West Europeans. On the contrary, with each missile they become more and more attached to provocative weapons of nuclear war.

It is always appropriate to recall the lessons of history at a time of grave thinking. The thing is that though the West did recognize the Soviet Union, it has not been able to overcome altogether the temptation to settle the historic argument between the two systems by force at a suitable moment. For this reason, the main Western alliance, NATO, has not been capable of or ready to propose its own program of cooperation with Eastern Europe or constructively approach Warsaw Treaty proposals.

Participants in the recent summit conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance stated once again that the arms race was not our choice. We still chose what is closest to the essence of socialism: peace, disarmament, coexistence, the restoration of relaxation, and mutually beneficial cooperation. If the West feels that a period of consideration should bear fruit in the form of a turn for the better, it has at its disposal a platform of cooperation for the good of peace and cooperation, the relaxation of tension proposed by the socialist East.

SPORTS OFFICIAL OUTLINES BLOC ATHLETIC MEETS

LD241316 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 24 TASS -- Sportsmen from socialist countries and guests from other states will compete at major international competitions due to be held this summer.

In choosing the venue for the competitions an account was made of both the climatic conditions most suitable for the period of the competitions and a particular popularity of the sport in the host country, Nikolay Rusak, deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, wrote in today's issue of the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT.

The traditional international Olympic day of track and field athletes, for instance, is planned to be held in the German Democratic Republic. This country will also play host to men's handball competitions, canoeing, and road cycling races. Tennis, equestrian, judo, modern pentathlon, and women's field hockey tournaments are due to be held in Poland.

Bulgaria will play host to women's volleyball, free-style wrestling, modern rythmic gymnastics, and weightlifting tournaments, as well as the world acrobatics championship; Hungary -- to Greco-Roman wrestling, diving, yachting, and fencing tournaments; Czechoslovakia -- to gymnastics, shooting, women's handball, and track-and-field tournaments.

Table tennis players will compete in the DPRK; boxers, water-polo players and volleyballers -- in Cuba; and sambo wrestlers -- in Mongolia.

Tournaments in the rest of the sports will be held in the USSR. Basketball, rowing, point and skeet shooting, men's track and field, swimming, track cycling, and field hockey competitions will be held at Olympic facilities in Moscow and its vicinity. Competitions within the framework of the traditional yachting "Baltic Regatta" in the "Soling," "Star," "Flying Dutchman," "Tornado," and "Windglider" yacht classes will be held in the Tallinn Bay. All competitions will be held in keeping with the rules and traditions of the Olympic movement and in conformity with the regulations of the Olympic Games and world championships.

The time for the holding of the planned competitions -- they will take place prior and mostly after the Olympic tournaments in Los Angeles -- shows that they are not opposed to the Summer Olympic Games.

In determining the time schedule for the competitions we were guided by the assumption that the participation in them of athletes from many countries should not hamper their training for the Olympic Games and that after the games athletes who would like to take part in tournaments in socialist countries need a rest, Rusak pointed out. In view of this, the competitions were scheduled for the latter half of August.

The first to compete in Moscow will be track and field athletes. Their meets will start on August 17. A holiday devoted to "Day of Athlete" will be held on the next day. The meetings of sportsmen with working people, excursions and youth evening parties are also planned for days free from competitions. A broad cultural programme is being drawn up: the guests will visit theatres, museums, and concert halls.

I am confident, said Nikolay Rusak, that the athletes will remember not only those commemorative medals which will be presented to every participant in the competitions in our country, but also the very atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality.

SOVIET CONTRIBUTIONS TO OLYMPIC MOVEMENT VIEWED

LD231524 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 23 TASS -- A total of 670 Soviet sportsmen have become Olympic champions since the USSR took part in its first Olympic Games 32 years ago, Soviet sport official Konstantin Andrianov, a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) since 1951, said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT today. The interview was granted in connection with the 90th anniversay of the modern Olympic movement.

Andrianov said Soviet sportsmen have won golds in all Olympic events, excluding field hockey and bobsleigh, which began to be practiced in the USSR only in recent years.

Touching on the contribution made by the Soviet National Olympic Committee (NOC) to the Olympic movement, he said that the USSR's NOC has always given priority to the problem of strengthening peace.

It is at the proposal of Soviet representatives that a new edition of the rules of the Olympic Charter has been adopted, which included words about friendship and peace for the first time. Moreover, the IOC has also passed several resolutions calling on sportsmen to enhance peace.

During cold war, Andrianov said, NATO leaders attempted to take the Olympic movement in their hands and even offered to finance NOC's out of NATO funds, but that offer was rejected. The NATO countries nevertheless embarked on political discrimination in sports, by discontinuing the issuance of visas for sportsmen from socialist countries to enter NATO states hosting world and European championships. In that situation, a memorandum on political discrimination in sports was adopted on the initiative of the Soviet NOC, in which the IOC declared that it would not grant the right to host Olympic Games to a country which did not guarantee the issuance of visas to all sportsmen, officials, and journalists. That has forced NATO to lift the blockade of socialist countries in the field of sports.

Andrianov stressed that representatives of socialist countries have waged consistent struggle against apartheid in South Africa and Rhodesia. They have done much also for the development of sports in developing countries, by giving them all-round assistance.

In conclusion, Andrianov said that the NOC and other sport organizations in the Soviet Union will continue to give support to efforts by the IOC, the Association of National Olympic Committees, and international sport federations to strengthen the international sport movement and press for its purity and unity.

BOLIVIA ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

LD241056 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, June 24 TASS -- Bolivia has finally decided on non-participation of its sportsmen in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This was announced by Bolivia's General Secretariat for Sports and Youth.

The head of the secretariat, Julio Barragan, has stated that the decision has been taken in reply to slanderous attacks which have been made in the U.S. press and which are derogatory to the national dignity of Bolivia and of its sportsmen.

WORLDWIDE PEACE MOVEMENT MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD241401 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 24 TASS -- The second information meeting-dialogue of members of Western European and North American movements and organisations working for disarmament and peace was held at the Soviet Peace Committee on June 23-24.

It was attended by about 100 political and public figures from 20 countries, most of whom are organisers and leaders of peace campaigns and mass anti-war actions in Western countries. Prominent public and political figures of the U.S.S.R., members of Soviet public organisations and scientific establishments provided them with objective information on the position of the U.S.S.R. and Soviet non-governmental organisations on most important issues of the struggle for an end to the arms race, and expounded to them the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union. Members of anti-war movements were acquainted with forms and methods of work of the Soviet peace movement, and mass anti-war actions in the U.S.S.R.

During the exchange of views, the participants in the meeting-dialogue expressed deep concern over the current complication of the international situation which has deteriorated as a result of the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, efforts to transfer the race in arms into outer space, and a relentless build up of nuclear arms and other means of mass annihilation. The peace initiatives set forth by the USSR and other socialist countries with a view to averting the threat of nuclear war evoked a great interest.

Despite the divergences in the evaluation of certain developments and problems of international life, a majority of the speakers expressed the determination to press with joint efforts for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, cessation of the arms race, and normalisation of international relations.

PRAGUE SEMINAR URGES CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

LD232306 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 23 TASS -- The most urgent task of the present time is to avert the threat of war, both nuclear and conventional, and to preserve peace on earth, says the final communique of an international seminar which drew to a close in Prague today. The forum discussed confidence-building measures in Europe. It was held at the initiative of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Public and political figures, scientists from 20 countries of Europe, and also the U.S.A. and Canada, exchanged views on a wide range of problems of European security and ways for preserving peace. Many of the participants in the seminar came out in favor of the curbing of the arms race, the elimination of main hotbeds of international tension, and the adoption of political, international-legal, and other measures to promote confidence and security in Europe. They expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Security in Europe will achieve positive results.

SINCERITY OF U.S. DESIRE FOR DIALOGUE QUESTIONED

LD241351 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] How sincere is the Reagan administration in claiming it wants to maintain a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union? Is the somewhat less harsh rhetoric a sign that there has been a real change of heart towards the Soviet Union? These and other related problems are discussed in the program that follows. Taking part in it are key experts with the Moscow Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. The host of the program is journalist Viktor Yenikeyev:

[Yenikeyev] Today we discuss some of the recent developments which have taken place in the West. I mean the NATO session in Washington, the summit of the seven industrial countries of the West in London, and President Reagan's speech in the Irish Parliament. So my first question is to you, Dr Bogdanov: What's the importance of all these events for Soviet-American relations and for the relations between the East and the West?

[Bogdanov] All of us have been following very closely what's going on in the West in the last weeks, and I should tell you that we've been trying very hard to find out first of all facts proving that there is some change from the American side in the appraoch to the Soviet Union. And I'm sorry to say, Viktor, that we could not find out too many changes, if any, in Western appraoch to the Soviet Union and in the American approach to the Soviet-American relations.

For many, many days and weeks we hear from Washington benign words. We hear further that the Soviet-American relations should be improved, that the Soviet-American relations are very important and things like that, but if you judge by words it's one thing but if you judge by deeds its another thing. Now if you read carefully documents beginning with the Washington declaration of NATO countries, if you read President's speech at Irish Parliament, if you read documents issued by Seven summit in London, what you can find out there, of course I should agree that you have very benign formulations, very benign words, but where is the substance?

I would put it another way round. You know for the last 3 years Soviet-American relations and Western, and East-Western relations were so much poisoned, despoiled, by hostility from the West, by deployment of ironness, coldness that you really expect solid deeds to improve that very difficult and complex environment. So if you judge by papers there's a very funny mixture: on one hand words, appeals without any ground, and on the other hand you see the same harsh words, the same slogans, the same appeals to deal with the Soviet Union from the position of strength.

Now if you sum it up in one word you can see, which is very clear, that you have to deal only with the facade without any substance.

[Yenikeyev] Dr Bogdanov, how can you account for the change of tactics in Washington's policy towards the Soviet Union and to the relations with the Eastern countries?

[Bogdanov] Viktor, I believe that you use the right word -- change of tactics -- there is nothing else but the change of tactics. Why is it (?changing)? It's very simple: elections, coming elections, number one. Number two, this administration is very much domestically oriented. You feel, you know, very much the change of mood in the American electorate.

Maybe for the first time after so many years American public opinion and the American electorate feels the real danger of war, and they see who is the bearer of that danger. The bearer is sitting, I am sorry to say, in the White House, you know. So the main problem for that administration if they are to win the election is somehow to change that perception of the American electorate.

This new rhetoric, that is how they try to change the public opinion, and that, you know, campaign was from the very beginning planned as an election, that is to say, pre-election show in order, you know, try to change the public opinion in the states. [sentence as heard] From that point of view the peace rhetoric has nothing to do with the Soviet Union, Viktor. It's again old American story, they strike views among themselves and they fill it out as some suggestions, peaceful suggestions, to the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard]

[Yenikeyev] Well, let me admit that the Western observers are not unanimous about President Reagan's speech in the Irish Parliament, and some say that it's a new word in Washington's policy; but still others believe that there is no reason to speak of any changes in Washington's appraoch toward the Soviet Union and Soviet-American relations. So which of the two examples do you hear, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, Viktor, I would say that when I read that speech by Reagan, Presiden Reagan, at the Irish parliament I was struck by the fact that it's actually two speeche in one, and Dr Bogdanov was referring to the electoral considerations prompting the President to make all those statements. I think various blocs, electoral blocs, on which Mr Reagan counts in his bid for reelection are clearly represented there in the rhetoric because on the one hand the speech is full of statements about the necessity of preserving peace, of doing something about the danger of nuclear war. President Reagan corrected himself on the question of whether a nuclear war can be won. In the past he used to say -- and members of his administration are on record saying -- that a victory is possible in nuclear, that there can be a limited nuclear war and so on. So now he's trying to correct himself, in fact saying no, no I don't believe all that. So that is a nod to the peace movement, to that big majority of the U.S. voters who are concerned about the danger of nuclear war and are concerned that the President, by his actions, is increasing that danger.

On the other hand the other part of the speech is classic cold war anti-Sovietism. In fact, whether it was intended or not, but President Reagan, in a somewhat veiled form, reproduced a classic cold war formula, actually [words indistinct] when he said, quoting somebody, that communism is actually worse than nuclear war. If you proceed from that ideological assumption then, you know, it's bound to have very, very bad consequences. But there has been a lot of classic anticommunist rhetoric in that particular speech, so even in the sense of rhetoric it wasn't entirely a new kind of rhetoric, not entirely a peace offensive. It was actually a restatement of some fairly very tough anti-Soviet postures designed to appeal to the right wing of the American electorate, to those people who are unhappy, the traditional supporters of Mr Reagan, who are unhappy about those overtures to the peace movement, overtures to the Europeans

[Yenikeyev] You have heard a discussion of some recent political developments in the West and East-West relations.

TEPLOV: U.S. POLICY CHANGE SUMMIT PREREQUISITE

LD240143 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Judging by statements President Reagan made in Washington on June 21, he continues holding a nonconstructive stand on Soviet-American relations, and on talks to slow down the nuclear arms race. Vladimir Teplov elaborates. Here is what he writes:

The White House is eager to do all it can to lead the American public to believe that positive shifts are taking place in Soviet-American relations. It is eager to pretend that the American President, who announced a crusade against the Soviet Union only recently, has now switched over to a realistic and peaceable policy. With this in mind the White House has given much publicity to Reagan's statement in favor of a Soviet-American summit. Even when it was noted in Moscow that to press for a summit without changing current American policy means to demonstrate a lack of a serious approach, Washington kept speculating on the issue.

And yet the threat of a nuclear catastrophe does not diminish just because American officials today have changed the tone of their formal statements. Regretfully, no practical steps have so far been made by the present administration in the direction of arms control or the promotion of a dialogue with the Soviet Union on the prevention of a nuclear war. All the administration's practical moves are in the opposite direction. Instead of searching for a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms reduction in Europe, we see the deployment of more and more American nuclear missiles in West Germany, Britain, and Italy. This is the policy that the Reagan administration is pursuing. This policy is bound to further enhance the nuclear threat looming over mankind. Is there any value in peace pronouncements made by the President if they are not accompanied by changes in his current policies?

LEVIN: NO VISIBLE SIGN OF WISH FOR AGREEMENT

LD241759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. budget for the 1985 fiscal year, which has been ratified by the Senate, provides for record allocations of $291 billion for military preparations. Here is a "Latest News" commentary, with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

As the date of the U.S. presidential elections draws nearer, Reagan, the present White House incumbent, striving to stay on for a second term, has in his public utterances taken to referring quite often to readiness to seek solutions to urgent international problems -- first and foremost problems concerned with limiting the arms race -- at the negotiating table. There is even talk in Washington that, as they put it, it would not be a bad thing to hold a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

Public opinion polls conducted in the United States show quite unambiguously that the present administration's adventurist militarist line is provoking growing concern among Americans. The fact that, through the fault of Reagan and his team, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have dropped to all but their lowest level of the whole postwar period is causing alarm to many people and, as the White House fully realizes, could cost Reagan votes. To avoid the loss of these votes, Washington officialdom has restorted to juggling with words. It is not difficult to predict that rhetoric of a peace-loving nature will pick up, and that vulturelike screeching in the President's speeches will be increasingly replaced by dovelike cooing.

Nevertheless, not only foreigners, but Americans themselves cannot fail to see that all these assurances are in no way backed up by practical deeds. Moreover, indisputable facts show that the U.S. Administration's actions remain, as before, militarist and adventurist. What is the use of statements by Reagan couched in peace-loving terms when the U.S. budget for the next financial year shows with bookkeeping precision that it is planned to allocate to military preparations the unprecedented figure of $291 billion? Incidentally, just during his 4 years in the White House, Reagan has boosted the figure for military allocations from $160 billion to the present figure of $291 billion, which is almost a doubling of the figure. These figures disclose both the essence of the present administration's policies, and the nature of its cover-up assurances.

During talks with French President Mitterrand, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, after pointing out that blame for the increase in the threat of war lies with the United States and its NATO allies, once again stressed that the Soviet Union does not want an arms race. We, Comrade Chernenko said, are for mutual and far-reaching reductions of such weapons. But this means mutual. And on the part of the United States, however, there is unfortunately still no visible sign of a wish to seek agreement. This record new figure for allocations for military preparations, for the arms race -- and Washington allots special attention to the nuclear arms race -- bears out the conclusion drawn by the Soviet leadership.

KRASIKOV: VERBAL ASSURANCES INSUFFICIENT

LD231937 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Addressing members of the commission on the holding of the International Year of Youth, U.S. President Ronald Reagan again tried to pose as an advocate of peace and an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. Pretending that it was not he, but someone else, who led the Soviet-U.S. relations to their lowest level over their entire history and continued to work for the worse, Ronald Reagan exclaimed pathetically that there was a better road than the incessant arms race.

He expressed the view that war was not at all necessary. The President promised that his administration would do everything possible to prevent it. Alas, in actual fact, the incumbent White House leader is doing everything possible and even impossible to push peoples, including the American people, toward an abyss.

Over the past few years the level of security of all states, in the West and the East, in the North and the South, has fallen dramatically as a result of the decision of the U.S. Government and its allies to start a new spiral of the arms race.

Having rejected the proposal of socialist countries to check, and then to reverse, that dangerous trend, NATO member-countries reaffirmed their course toward attaining superiority over the rest of the countries in both existing and not yet developed types of weapons, assigning priority to mass annihilation weapons.

Practical steps within the framework of war preparations were accompanied by theoretical plans in the same spirit. Ronald Reagan signed Directive 32 which proclaimed the strategy of a protracted nuclear warfare. His secretary of defense, Casper Weinberger, put his signature under defense directives for the years 1985-1989 which set before the U.S. Armed Forces the task of "prevailing" in a nuclear war against the U.S.S.R.

The list of recent concrete actions of those who are preparing nuclear war in a mad hope of winning it is the decision to allocate to the Pentagon in the 1985 fiscal year a record-high sum of 291 billion dollars, the "green light" for research into the development of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense system with space-based elements, allocations for the MX intercontinental ballistic missile program, and for further production of new strategic B-1 bombers and nuclear Trident-2 submarines. The mammoth program the realisation of which Ronald Reagan has ordered is designed for many years ahead.

Earlier the U.S.A. had begun to deploy in Western Europe Pershing-2 nuclear missiles, capable of hitting targets on the territory of socialist countries within minutes, and also cruise missiles -- typical first-strike weapons. Those missiles were added to the existing forward-based U.S. systems and the nuclear missile capabilities of Britain and France, U.S. allies in the North Atlantic bloc, so, the U.S.S.R. was compelled to take corresponding response measures.

In such conditions Mr. Reagan's verbal assurances of his peaceableness and readiness for arms reduction are insufficient. Concrete actions are needed, and the opposite of the current actions, too.

PRESS TREATMENT OF PRAVDA ON U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

The 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT carried on page A 1 an item from the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian review of PRAVDA citing an editorial article on President Reagan's position on a possible Soviet-American summit meeting, subheaded "U.S. Approach Not Serious." This same item, with a TASS attribution but no dateline, was reprinted verbatim on the inside foreign news pages of the following newspapers: PRAVDA First Edition, IZVESTIYA Morning Edition, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA First Edition, SELSKAYA ZHIZN for 23 June; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Second Edition, TRUD, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA for 22 June.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON U.S. ARMS FUNDING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 June carries on page 5 of its First Edition an editorial article entitled "Total Obsession With Lies." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 2, under the headline "U.S. Leaders Use Deceit To Secure Arms Funding," and found to be identical to the TASS version minus the introductory first paragraph.

HOUSE APPROVES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL

LD230718 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives has endorsed the military construction bill. The congressmen voted for the allocation of 9,200 million dollars for these purposes in the 1985 financial year.

The military construction bill is part of the Pentagon's budget which is planned for the next financial year to the tune of almost 300,000 million dollars. The bill adopted by the House of Representatives envisages the appropriation of 73.2 million dollars for the construction of facilities necessary for the deployment of "MX" first-strike ballistic missiles, 16.5 million dollars for the construction of facilities for the development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons as well as 252 million dollars for the construction of facilities to receive and service nuclear-powered submarines "Trident".

SHULTZ AT MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

LD250823 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Reagan administration tries to involve its allies in acts of intervention on the international scene under the pretext of "suppression of terrorism." These purposes are pursued by a three-day conference on international terrorism which opened here under the sponsorship of the Jonathan Institute. It is attended by statesmen, politicians and public figures and by representatives of the mass media of the USA, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Australia and Israel.

Addressing the conference, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that the Reagan administration intended to pursue its new strategy of suppressing "international terrorism" in close collaboration with Western allies. That policy, according to him, boils down to preventive and preemptive actions against "terrorist groupings" and countries backing them. The White House, as everyone knows, sticks this tag on those countries and movements which would not bow to the diktat of U.S. imperialism.

CONCEPT OF U.S.-PRC STRATEGIC COOPERATION HIT

OW240458 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] We think you certainly remember that when U.S. President Reagan visited China not long ago, he talked endlessly about the idea that the United States and China should have what he called strategic cooperation in the international arena. During their recent meetings with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping in Washington, American leaders again repeatedly advocated such cooperation. They also repeatedly stressed that within the scope of international strategy, U.S.-China joint actions are in the two countries' national interests. Does such an allegation tally with the actual situation? In this connection, Glebov, an observer of this station, has this to say:

Dear listeners: Let us analyze the American leaders' real intention when they called for U.S.-China strategic cooperation, a subject that has been openly presented by President Reagan and other officials of his administration during their talks with Chinese leaders. Judging by what they have said, by strategic cooperation they mean that they want China to be more receptive to the imperialist policy which, in President Reagan's own words, is a crusade against communism.

What are the specific objectives of such a crusade by the U.S. reactionaries? This question can be thoroughly answered by international events. The specific objectives are aggravating the international situation as much as possible, preparing for nuclear war, and going against all socialist countries. It is on this basis that the U.S. imperialists have (?revived) their militarist policy under which they have frenziedly increased the (?stockpiles of) all types of mass destruction weapons. Washington's war preparations are particularly dangerous in Europe, where they have rapidly deployed U.S. nuclear missiles for a preemptive attack.

Is supporting the U.S. crusaders' adventurous policy in Europe in the national interests of China and the Chinese people? Is it possible that those who hate socialism so much that they have even wanted to bring the whole world into a holocaust of nuclear war can really become the Chinese people's fellow travellers?

Let us consider the situation in the Far East, for example. The region's militarization process has been gaining momentum. The U.S. imperialists have been highly active in trying to turn Japan and South Korea into their nuclear bases. In the near future, they may even turn China's island, Taiwan, into one, too. Incidentally, this is one of the reasons why Washington continues to support the Chiang Ching-kuo regime. Washington has tried hard to describe the situation in the Far East as such that the Pentagon's reinforcement of the U.S. military strength in the Far East is an expression of concern for China's security. They say that the United States and China share common interests in opposing the so-called Soviet threat. This was stated by Weinberger, chieftain of the Pentagon, during his talks with Zhang Aiping in Washington.

Fabricating and making a ballyhoo of the so-called Soviet threat in the Far East and and other regions are the U.S. imperialists' deceptive tactics to cover the aggressive nature of their war preparations. Such war preparations are not simply meant for the USSR.

They are actually the U.S. belligerant reactionaries' crusade against communism. In other words, they are intended for opposing all socialist countries.

Thus, the nuclear weapons Washington deployed in the Far East are meant for the USSR, People's Korea, China, and Vietnam. As far as China is concerned, Washington even has a special presidential decree. Among other things, this decree stipulates that U.S. missiles are to be constantly trained on 100 targets in China.

U.S. MAINTAINS PRC, TAIWAN EQUAL PARTNERS

OW230448 Moscow Radio in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Washington has decided to supply the Taipei authorities with a batch of modern military F-130 [as heard] cargo planes. This once again showed that the U.S. ruling clique is totally insensitive to China's opposition to the "two Chinas" policy. Mulatov, an observer of this station, has the following comments on this:

U.S. President Reagan had assured the Chinese leaders in Beijing that the United States will strictly abide by the stipulations on the Taiwan issue as specified in the Sino-U.S. communique of 1982. A few days ago, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said the United States had openly and grossly violated the communique released on 17 August, 1982. He also said that, as of recently, the United States had not supplied any modern military cargo planes to Taiwan. The adoption of this step by Washington strongly reflects two invariable factors in U.S. policy toward China. First, in order to satisfy the desire and interests of its old friends in Taiwan, the United States may violate the most solemn commitments at any time, including the President's promise not to carry out the "two Chinas" policy. Second, Washington's decision to supply Taiwan with a batch of modern military cargo planes indicated that the U.S. Government has totally ignored China's protests and warnings. Under such circumstances, the Chinese Government had issued a serious statement long before the United States announced its decision to supply Taiwan with F-130 [as heard] cargo planes. Naturally, this issue ought to be brought up.

Why has the U.S. ruling clique maintained that it has the right to roughly interfere in China's internal affairs and resolve issues concerning China's sovereignty in accordance with its own thinking? The point is that the United States believes that it can carry out the "two Chinas" policy without any penalties. What is noteworthy is that the Pentagon's decision to supply Taiwan with modern military cargo planes was announced during the visit to the United States by Zhang Aiping, Chinese minister of national defense. This certainly was not just a coincidence. This fact clearly reflects the essence of the U.S. "two Chinas" policy. It also indicates that the United States is attempting to maintain the status quo in Taiwan so that it has to keep relying on the United States. Besides, the United States has repeatedly tried to lead China into the trap of U.S. military aid, that is, drawn China into the U.S. sphere of military and political influence. The Washington authorities intentionally shirked their obligations as specified in the communique on Taiwan issue released on 17 August, 1982 in an attempt to test China's will. In other words, Washington has repeatedly implied that, to the United States, Beijing and Taiwan are equal partners. The U.S. ruling clique puts emphasis on setting up a permanent separatist regime in Taiwan while trying to gain military and political interests and influence in China.

U.S.-JAPAN TALKS ON PACIFIC ZONE DEFENSE VIEWED

LD251117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Excerpt] A 3-day meeting of representatives of the military and foreign policy departments of Japan and the United States begins in the Hawaiian Islands today. I will ask our political observer Vladimir Tsvetov to talk about the aims of the meeting and the state of Japanese-American relations in the sphere of defense:

The present meeting is the 15th: the meetings have been held since 1976. Their purpose is to work out the forms of joint combat use of the Armed Forces of both countries, although in fact what is discussed at the meetings is the U.S. use of Japanese troops. The present meeting is no exception. Japan and the United States will discuss the issue of the defense by Japanese naval forces of the oceanic communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores, and the progress of the 5-year program for increasing Japanese military might for 1986-90.

The Reagan administration is rapidly and broadly developing the military might of its Far Eastern allies, Japan and South Korea. A second front against the Soviet Union is being set up in addition to that in Western Europe, but not just against us. This front is also directed against the socialist countries of Asia and the Asiatic states that conduct an independent policy. South Korea has already been turned into a nuclear bridgehead of the Pentagon. The same fate is being prepared for Japan. U.S. fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons will be deployed on its territory, and U.S. warships with nuclear cruise missiles on board will call at Japanese ports.

The United States, however, needs the Japanese armed forces, along with the South Korean Armed Forces, to operate as a part of the American Army. This need has increased in connection with U.S. aggressive plans in the Persian Gulf. In the event of additional U.S. military formations being transferred there, Japanese and South Korean Armed Forces must -- according to the Pentagon's plans -- take the place of American formations in Northeast Asia and the Pacific. It is from this point of view that the military and diplomatic representatives of the United States and Japan who have gathered in Hawaii are to discuss the matter of Japanese naval forces defending the 1,000-mile Pacific zone and of increasing supplies of military equipment for the Japanese so-called Self-Defense Forces.

Not long before the Hawaii meeting opened, the Pentagon made public a report in which, for the first time, there is no serious criticism of Japan's insufficient efforts -- from Washington's point of view -- to increase its military potential. Furthermore, dubious praise was heaped upon the Japanese Government because, in contrast to the NATO countries, Japan is increasing its military budget more rapidly than its spending on social welfare, medical services to the population, and national education. The Pentagon did, however, scold Japan for the discrepancy, as the report states, between the small numbers of Japanese troops and the numerical strength of the Japanese population, and for the quality of armaments lagging behind Japanese economic and technical achievements. These shortcomings, however, the Pentagon report states, are made up for by the prime minister's realistic statements on defense issues. The report does not state what the Pentagon has in mind by realistic statements, but it is not hard to guess.

It is, of course, the prime minister's description of the Japanese islands as an unsinkable aircraft carrier; his description of Japanese-U.S. relations, primarily military relations, as a common destiny; and his granting of a sort of indulgence to the Reagan administration for unhindered use of nuclear weapons at any time and against any target. Washington could hardly have expected such a gift from the government of a country that was the first and only victim of atomic explosions.

The recommendations of the meetings, which, as before, become the guiding principle for the Japanese Government, will propose further increases in the numbers of Japanese troops and the modernization of their weapons to give it a more offensive character.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE AGENCY DEMANDS 8-PERCENT INCREASE

LD251018 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 25 TASS -- Japan's National Defence Agency (NDA) demands at least an eight per cent increase in the military appropriations in the budget of the 1985 fiscal year. As a spokesman for the National Defence Agency said here, this increase is necessary for the implementation of the five-year programme for a modernisation of the Armed Forces of Japan (1983-87).

In the current year, the National Defence Agency has succeeded in getting for its needs the record sum of 2.9 trillion yen, which is more than six per cent up on last year's budget. But even this seems to be not enough to it. Early in June that National Defence Agency notified the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that these funds will not be enough even for minimum defence needs.

Already now Japan ranks first among the major capitalist powers as regards the rate of growth of the military budget. The conservative cabinet regularly makes for the National Defence Agency an "exception" from the general "austerity" regime, which now applies in the first place to the curtailed as they are social programmes. [sentence as received] Large funds are spent to purchase American weapons: F-15 fighter aircraft, anti-submarine aircraft R-3C and missiles. On top of that, the Japanese taxpayers have to spend a billion of dollars annually on the maintenance of the 50 thousand-strong American corps stationed in the country.

An overwhelming majority of the population protests against the buildup of military spendings. As a public opinion poll recently held by the newspaper ASAHI has shown, 74 per cent of the Japanese oppose any increase in the appropriations for the military needs.

DPRK MEMORANDUM ATTACKS U.S. MILITARIST POLICY

LD222134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A press conference was held today at the DPRK Embassy to acquaint journalists with a memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry concerning the aggressive militarist policy of U.S. imperialism. The publication of the memorandum is timed to coincide with the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis. The month is being held from 25 June to 27 July by decision of the WPK. It was noted that the DPRK highly appraises the support that the Soviet Union extends to it in its efforts to ease tension in the Korean peninsula.

CONDITIONS FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA CITED

LD221805 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Oleg Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] Facts show that imperialist quarters of the United States are using any pretext to step up their undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Proof is their growing support of the counterrevolutionary bands that carry out raids on Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. What underlies Washington's policy? Is it class hatred of the revolution, a desire to deprive the Afghan working people of their revolutionary gains, and help restore outdated orders in that country? Yes, this certainly is the case.

But there is another fairly weighty reason why the United States imperialist quarters are carrying out their actions. Try to imagine how the world situation could be influenced by events that would lead to a political settlement around Afghanistan. We hope you would agree with us that this would mean an important step toward a better international climate in general, because the Afghan situation has long since been used by imperialist quarters as a pretext for large-scale armed preparations in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

If Washington and its allies would only stop their armed interference in Afghan internal affairs -- an interference that has assumed the nature of an undeclared war -- and guarantee the nonresumption of such a war, in this situation it would be opportune to withdraw the limited Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan. This contingent has the only aim of helping the Afghan people to repel outside aggression. It is only natural that as soon as such an aggression ends it will no longer be necessary for Soviet soldiers to remain in Afghanistan.

The imperialist groups in the United States and their supporters keep engaging in malicious speculations around the so-called Afghan problem that they created themselves. But facts show they intend to preserve this problem. They need it to whip up international tension and struggle against the peace-promoting foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN DRA'S NIMRUZ PROVINCE NOTED

PM220911 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,300-word dispatch entitled "The Land and Water of Nimruz Province" by own correspondent V. Baykov. The article, datelined Kabul, June, recounts the construction of irrigation systems in Afghanistan in which the USSR has been participating for about 20 years, and continuing efforts by the DRA to resolve the country's water supply problems. In particular, Baykov describes the work on the Nimruz canal in a province in southwest Afghanistan near the border with Pakistan and Iran. After noting that "in the past 5 years the population of Nimruz has fallen to less than one-half" in the face of the "dushmans' outrages," Baykov continues:

"In the undeclared war against the DRA launched by the forces of international and local reaction, this province, the furthest from the capital, has been one of the main targets for acts of provocation by the counterrevolutionary forces entrenched across the border. Attacks were made simultaneously from Pakistani and Iranian territory.

"Basmachi gangs crossed the border, causing devastation and death, and went back across the border after their bloody raids. There was a time when the central authorities could not give the province the assistance that it needed. For many days, Zaranj, the provincial center, was defended by just 17 party members barricaded in an administrative building. And they held out. The dushmans thus failed to capture Zaranj.

"'The major basmach formations,' (G. Mukhaeddin) [governor of Nimruz Province], said, 'have now been routed and the population is actively helping to nip the actions of the smaller bandit groups in the bud. Detachments for the defense of the revolution have been set up everywhere. People's power has been firmly established in all three districts and one small rural district belonging to the province.'"

Baykov concludes by noting that just as water is coming to the province, so "normal life is gradually being established" there, too.

AFGHAN FORCES ROUT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BANDS

LD231349 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul June 23 TASS -- Security forces and Army units, acting with the vigorous support of Defense of the Revolution detachments, routed counter-revolutionary bands in the Afghan Provinces of Pavwan, Faryab, Farah and Balkh, BAKHTAR news agency reported. It said that large quantities of foreign-made arms were seized during those combat operations and that documents confiscated from bandits attest to their connections with chieftains of counter-revolutionaries based abroad.

CRANSTON: U.S. SUBSIDIZES PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR BID

LD222032 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- The White House subsidized Pakistan's effort to create nuclear weapons, said American Senator Alan Cranston.

The senator recalled that Washington had granted the Zial Haq regime military and economic aid worth 3.2 billion dollars. According to Senator Cranston, many components of the equipment for the production of nuclear weapons were purchased by Pakistan in the United States as well as in Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and West Germany. The Reagan administration deliberately kept the Congress uninformed about Pakistan's effort to start the production of nuclear weapons, Alan Cranston emphasized.

Quoting the recently declassified report to the director of the Defense Nuclear Agency of the United States Defence Department, which was prepared by 90 American scientists and government experts, the senator said that Pakistan has at its disposal at the present time documents, equipment, factory facilities and personnel enabling it to produce several units of nuclear weapons a year. Moreover, as he put it, these facilities will grow in the course of the next two years, and if successful, Pakistan will be able to produce more than ten units of nuclear weapons within the next three-five years.

Alan Cranston also said that at the present time in operation in Pakistan is a secret uranium enrichment factory in Kahuta and a secret factory for the processing of plutonium at the Pakistani nuclear science and technology institute. Islamabad has enlarged the group for projecting nuclear weapons in Waha and increased the imports of components for nuclear warheads.

Alan Cranston, who is member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that he would make efforts to prevent any additional military aid to Pakistan and the sale to that country of a new batch of American nuclear capable F-16 aircraft.

OPPOSITION FAILED TO DISRUPT POLISH ELECTIONS

PM221310 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 20 June carries on page 3 a 700-word dispatch entitled "Supporting People's Power" by own correspondent M. Botyan. The article is carried under the rubric "Warsaw Calling" and describes the Polish local elections on 17 June 1984. Botyan cites the views of young Polish workers on the significance of the elections and the workers' role as deputies and concludes the article as follows:

"As the press here is stressing, the day of the first elections since the crisis began was a good indication of Polish society's political maturity and civic responsibility. This may be called an act of working people's confidence in their, the people's power. The idea of an election boycott for which the opposition, egged on by Western anti-socialist centers, was appealing, failed ignominiously. All sorts of things were said via the sordid air waves and written in the gutter press! 'The likelihood still exists that the authorities are organizing the elections under coercion,' Radio Free Europe screamed. 'Elections held in the shadow of guns,' NEWSWEEK croaked. 'If you vote it means you are a collaborator,' the opposition hissed from underground.

"In its fit of pique, the opposition nevertheless called the elections a political plebiscite. Well, the plebiscite was held. In favor of people's power."

POLISH GOVERNMENT STANCE REGARDING ILO REPORTED

LD222111 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] PAP Warsaw 22 June -- In connection with the 70th session of the International Labour conference in Geneva, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has obtained the position of the Government of Poland.

The document [word indistinct] inter alia, that in June 1983 Poland suspended its co-operation with the International Labour Organization. This was not an easy decision, especially as Poland has been a founding member of the organization and party to 73 ILO conventions. Unfortunately, developments in Poland in 1980-82 were traded on by hostile quarters in the organization to turn our good will and the spirit of co-operation against us, thus demonstrating it is swayed chiefly by political factors, inconsistent with the ILO constitution and stemming from considerations of expediency.

The (?proclamation) of martial law in Poland in December 1981 triggered off an aggressive anti-Polish campaign aimed at "punishing" Poland. As from December 1981, certain NATO states and West European trade union organizations, such as the International Confederation of Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour, have tried to introduce a so-called "Polish question" before ILO bodies, basing on the premises totally unrelated to trade union questions.

For many months the Government of Poland displayed a noteworthy degree of moderation, patience and restraint to these emotional or overtly unfriendly attitude in the statements of certain members of the ILO at meetings of its organs as well as to the exaggerated and tendentious charges laid at its door.

The Government of Poland has firmly rejected the decision of the ILO governing body to set up a "commission of inquiry" as unjustified and an interference in Poland's internal affairs.

From the outset, the work of the "commission of inquiry" has been accompanied by an intense propaganda campaign in the West. The fact that there is now an active and authentic labour movement in Poland, vested with all rights due to trade unions and, proportionally, with a larger membership than in many Western states, is being completely ignored.

Poland is prepared to resume its co-operation with ILO once the reasons for its suspension cease to exist: this includes the functioning of the "commission of inquiry". Unfortunately, quarters in the organization hostile to Poland are bent on swift publication of its "report", compiled from one-sided, anti-Polish material. Should these plans materialize, they would constitute yet another act unfriendly to Poland. It would thus compel Poland -- in line with its declarations of 31 May and 24 June 1983 -- to take (?further appropriate) measures with regard to its membership in the organization. Poland wants to avoid this. ILO needs to be strengthened, not weakened by actions aimed against the interests of member-states. Consequently, the answer to the question: when, and if at all, co-operation between Poland and the International Labour Organization will be resumed, depends primarily on the organs and persons responsible for the present situation.

HONECKER'S REMARKS TO GREEK JOURNALISTS CITED

LD222046 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 22 TASS -- The need to halt the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and to dismantle the missiles already deployed there has been emphasized by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker. He received here today a group of Greek journalists in connection with the coming official visit to the GDR by Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe set the beginning to a new, still more dangerous stage of the arms race. The most aggressive circles of the USA and NATO hope to create by missile deployment an opportunity for dealing a first nuclear strike and waging a limited nuclear war in Europe. The leader of the GDR pointed to the declaration of the Moscow economic conference of the CMEA member countries at summit level which confirmed again the readiness of socialist countries to implement the steps toward the abrogation of reply measures if appropriate measures leading to the withdrawal of the deployed U.S. missiles are taken. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that the visit of the prime minister of Greece will give a new impetus not only to bilateral cooperation but also to the striving of both countries to peace and security.

GDR'S SCHUERER COMMENTS ON TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD222149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From The Vremya newscast]

[Text] The latest session of the USSR-GDR interparliamentary commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation ended in Moscow today.

At the session, practical steps were agreed upon to coordinate national-economy plans for the period 1986-1990. The progress of drafting basic directions of cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000 was considered.

New agreements were signed. They embrace such industries as microelectronics, rail transportation, and ship-building. The expansion of cooperation is envisaged in the production of consumer goods and in development of the agro-industrial complex. Also envisaged is the establishment of direct contacts between production associations in the USSR and GDR combines.

In an interview with Vremya, the head of the GDR delegation, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, said he is satisfied with the results of the meeting.

It is very important that the meeting was held directly after the Moscow economic summit of CEMA member-countries and the meeting between Comrades Chernenko and Honecker. Gerhard Schuerer stressed that we have begun to implement the tasks set before us.

[Begin video recording] [unidentified interviewer] To which specific aspects of cooperation will primary attention be devoted in the immediate future?

[Schuerer speaking in German with superimposed Russian translation] A key point in cooperation is the accelerated introduction of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress into practice. We consider that the deepening of socialist economic integration opens the most favorable prospects to the peoples of our countries. [end recording]

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDER TO GDR'S SOELLE

LD212027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] In the Kremlin, Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented an order of Friendship Among Peoples to Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated him on receiving the distinguished award, which marks the minister's contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship and trade and economic cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. Soelle expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high appraisal of his activities.

GDR'S FISCHER RECEIVES UNICEF DIRECTOR

LD222053 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 22 TASS -- The government and people of the GDR treat with the greatest respect the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) aimed at improving the position of mothers and children in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They will further give all-round assistance to that organization in pursuing its humane aims in the interests of children in the developing countries, said GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. He received today James Grant, UNICEF executive director, who is currently on an official visit here.

Oskar Fischer, pointed out that the efforts to secure the rights of children and their happy childhood are inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and detente, for disarmament and social progress. Maintenance and strengthening of peace, a halt to the arms race, peaceful international cooperation of states and establishment of new international economic relations are the basic prerequisite for successful UNICEF activities, the minister said:

James Grant underscored a close connection between the UNICEF activities and the maintenance of peace.

ROMANOV RECEIVES RCP TRADE UNION'S CONSTANTIN

LD222045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Constantin, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and chairman of the General Confederation of Trade Unions of Romania, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU. Present at the conversation, which was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Comrade Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU, and Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

FURTHER ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

PRAVDA on Mitterrand Dinner Speech

PM221643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by French President F. Mitterrand at 21 June dinner in his honor in the Great Kremlin Palace: "F. Mitterrand's Speech"]

[Text] Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Ministers!

Gentlemen!

On the evening of the first day of my visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to tell you how great my interest in this visit is and how honored I feel to be here with you on this occasion today.

In the community of nations, France and the Soviet Union are countries whose links are particularly deep. As you know and as happens in any life, they have experienced moments of glory and moments of bitterness. But who could reproach them for being proud of their past, their culture, their contribution to science and technology, and the place they occupy in the world?

Today I am addressing you in the name of France. And first of all I would like to speak of the friendship that links our peoples. Rare have been the moments in history when we have clashed with one another, and, even when this has happened, the natural development of events has made it possible to immediately end these clashes and then to unite and even become brothers in arms.

Like many of you here, I am a representative of the generation that took part in the last world war. I remember the hours of expectation, the feverish hours, when, first in a concentration camp in Germany from June 1941, and later in the French resistance movement, my comrades and I followed the movement of your armies, with emotion and hope knowing that it was on their victory that our liberation, and ultimately the fate of the world itself, depended.

I know the price you paid in blood. Twenty million people fell in the struggle to save your motherland. Permit me to honor their memory. We will not forget those sacrifices, just as we will not forget the deaths of our soldiers on other fronts, including your front. I am thinking in particular of the soldiers of the Normandy-Nieman regiment. I think of them constantly. And these thoughts will continue to dictate our duties, the first of which has been and remains to preserve peace everywhere, I stress, everywhere and always. Let this be a matter of conscience for us and the motive of our policy and our actions.

Allow us to recall what France is today, what it thinks, and what its hopes are.

While it is an ancient nation, France is a modern country, the living standard of its population is one of the highest, and its social production is immense. Our country is the fourth largest exporter in the world. Its technology is often advanced. And despite the world economic crisis, or maybe thanks to it, we have decided to make serious efforts toward economic renewal, industrial modernization, and the training of cadres. These efforts have been facilitated by our membership in the European Community.

We know that we have shortcomings and weaknesses and that it is necessary to strive to surmount them and to seek to make progress, and in many spheres we must learn certain lessons from other countries' experience and successes. But we are prepared to display willpower in order to remain among the best and to augment and strengthen our potential in the most diverse spheres.

France is also a democratic state that guarantees each person's rights. It is a living democracy in which each person makes his own choices for himself. Moreover, our country jealously upholds its independence, and we think that these efforts are necessary for the strengthening of peace and justice throughout the world.

France is jealous of its independence. It knows that nothing is impossible without the preservation of peace. [sentence as published] As a permanent member of the Security Council, France is the country that maintains diplomatic relations with the greatest number of world states. It regards the preservation of peace as one of the main aims of its foreign policy.

I want everyone to understand that our policy in the defense sphere is aimed at achieving that same objective, namely peace. This policy meets with the understanding and support of the majority of my compatriots.

The nuclear forces we possess are for us a means of deterring [sderzhivaniye] aggression and are not directed against anyone. We want to possess strength that is sufficient to ensure that no one can attack our country. That, I repeat, is our sole objective.

That is why we pursue this policy. And while we belong, together with 15 other countries, to a defensive alliance whose geographical zone is precisely limited -- I refer to the Atlantic alliance -- we are not a member of the alliance's integrated military organization and we retain our decisionmaking autonomy. Decisions can be made only by the president of the French Republic. And, gentlemen, those are not empty words.

We, are absolutely convinced that our fate, our independence, our very life depend on this autonomy of decision making. We are talking about things that are too serious for us to let other people make decisions for us. This obvious fact in no way lessens our loyalty and in no way alters our obligations which take precedence whenever it is a question of our strategic nuclear forces. We intend to retain our autonomy, of course. This explains why we have disagreed and continue to disagree with the conditions of our security discussed within the framework of talks held between other countries, even if these countries are our friends -- for example in the course of the Geneva discussion on medium-range weapons sited in Europe.

Otherwise, our weapons would have been discussed in Geneva without us, when what should have been discussed was the weapons belonging to the countries participating in the talks. I do not intend at this time to speak in more detail about this paradox. I have already talked about this, in Moscow, Paris, and Washington. France's autonomous nuclear deterrent forces cannot be counted in one camp or made dependent on calculations that would compel us to make our choice in the field of arms dependent on the agreement of other powers. Even if these powers are our closest allies.

I suspect nobody of wanting war. I am confident that nobody wants it. Throughout history your country has never once displayed aggressive intentions toward our country.

The president went on to spell out the French Government's well-known view on questions of strategic arms and nuclear weapons in Europe, on which the NATO states and the USSR have differing viewpoints.

Touching on his September 1983 speech to the UN General Assembly, F. Mitterrand noted that in that speech he specified the terms on which France would agree to participate in talks affecting countries with nuclear weapons.

He recalled that the proposals that France recently submitted for examination by the UN Disarmament Conference also relate to peace in space. We, F. Mitterrand said, will always be open to any serious proposal in the field of disarmament. In his view, rapid progress in the field of disarmament is possible on such issues as the renunciation of the first use of force, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the prevention of a space arms race, and so forth.

He spoke in detail on the theme of the need for human rights to be respected in all countries and at the same time spoke about the need to respect states' sovereignty and peoples' right to independence in all zones of the world.

My wish, he went on, is for all the peoples of Europe to be able to be mutually enriched in the cultural and economic fields and in the field of purely human relationships.

I would also like to speak about access to development for all peoples who are suffering from poverty and hunger, and, those who are exploited and whose position is deteriorating even more as a result of the crisis reigning in the world's most developed countries.

In this connection we approve many countries' free choice in favor of the Nonaligned Movement.

Peace, freedom, growth -- these must become the common objectives as a whole for those people striving to improve progress among people. In this matter, Mr Chairman, you can count on France's goodwill. We will not forget history, and incidentally, you yourself mentioned in your speech that you like to see France loyal to the commitments it adopted not only 60 but also 40 years ago, at the end of the world war. I can assure you that from this viewpoint, France is still the same country.

All the people accompanying me on this trip, and I personally, are highly appreciative of the reception accorded to us yesterday evening and today in this beautiful city and this beautiful hall.

I told you, Mr Chairman, that I would like as many responsible representatives as possible from all sectors of your country to visit us.

I recalled that we are ourselves ready to increase the number of working visits and tourist trips by representatives of France and the Soviet Union. For political discussions and official meetings are not everything. There are also your museums and cities, your treasures -- everything that goes to make you country's greatness.

I have spoken about riches and greatness. We also have such treasures in France.

Mr Chairman, I have taken the initiative of inviting you to visit our country at a time that is convenient to you.

For my part: I would to raise my glass to your health and the health of your near ones. Allow me to also raise my glass to the health of your people, whose merits are well known to us. I raise my glass to the development of our relations under conditions of trust, to the clarify [asnot] of our talks, and to the hope that we will be able to strengthen our friendship.

Patolichev Receives Cresson

LD221248 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Talks took place today between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and France's External Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson, who had come to Moscow as a member of the delegation led by President Francois Mitterrand on his official visit to the Soviet Union.

The sides reviewed the condition and prospects for the extension of Soviet-French trade and economic relations.

Zamyatin Comments at Briefing

LD211657 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Answering the question if the Soviet side has formulated concrete proposals on the future of the political consultations between the USSR and France, at what level and how often such consultations will be held, the USSR deputy foreign minister Anatoliy Kovalev said that political consultations between the two countries at different levels and on a rather wide range of international problems are already held. It was stated at the present summit meeting that the Soviet Union is in favour of imparting regular character to these political consultations. The French side is of a similar opinion, the Soviet-French consultations are planned for near future and it can be said that they will touch upon international problems that are quite important.

One of foreign correspondents asked Chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin to state his opinion in connection with the speech of the president of France at the dinner in the Kremlin. In the part of the president's speech that is devoted to the development of cooperation between the USSR and Frnace, including on the basis of traditions and the striving to overcome obstacles everything meets with the understanding of the Soviet side, Leonid Zamyatin said.

The Soviet side adheres to the same views as the president, when he says that there is a basis for further improving Soviet-French relations. It should be used wisely. The president said that the general line in French policy is the striving for an accord with the Soviet Union. In this connection, Zamyatin continued, I wish to stress once again that this fully accords with the Soviet Union's appraisal, with the spirit of our approach to relations with France. But there was another aspect to the speech too, where the president touched upon a number of questions pertaining to some aspects of Soviet policy. One could feel that that was a result in the first place not of the striving of the president to understand the essence of Soviet policy, including home policy, rather certain prejudices and stereotypes current among the official circles of the NATO countries prevailed. We wished, Leonid Zamyatin said, that an independent voice of France should ring out in Europe and in the world in general as this is precisely what can determine France's effective contribution to lessening international tensions. It seems to me that there is no need to stress additionally that the Soviet Union declares for a strict observance of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each country.

Leonid Zamyatin drew attention to the fact that not a single French newspaper had published the full text of the Kremlin speech by the leader of the Soviet state.

Newsmen asked for specifics of Anatoliy Kovalev's remarks about joint and parallel actions by the Soviet Union and France to improve the international atmosphere. The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR replied that in the course of the talks in Moscow the main attention was concentrated on those questions where points of continuity could be found. There was a certain closeness or similarity of views on a number of questions. These include, in particular, the common concern about the plans to militarise outer space, about chemical weapons and a number of other matters. It is in such matters that the Soviet Union and France can act jointly, parallelly or in one and the same direction. This has taken place in the past and this can take place in the future as well.

Mitterrand Press Conference

PM250908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "F. Mitterrand's Press Conference"]

[Text] The trip has been useful and the talks were frank and took place in a spirit propitious [otkrytyy] for mutual understanding. This was said in Moscow by President Mitterrand of France at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

During talks with the Soviet leaders, the president continued, all topics of importance for both countries were touched upon. The discussion was conducted in a serious and well-considered way. There was marked progress in those areas where progress was possible.

Concerning the content of the talks, Mitterrand said the two sides considered international problems, including disarmament and the balance of forces, and also the problems of the militarization of space, chemical weapons and an extension of control over nuclear weapons. We, he said, attempted to bring our viewpoints closer and I think we made headway in the course of these 2 days.

French-Soviet relations, the president stressed, should not be referred to as being frozen. A discussion is in progress and many topics exist for further discussion. Meetings must be held whenever there is something to say to one another, and France and the USSR do have something to say to each other. The future will show how fruitful our talks have been, but their basis is sufficiently solid to calculate that their consequences will be useful.

It is necessary to consider everything thoroughly in order to derive benefit from this visit in the interests of peace and bilateral relations.

The French president advocated the development of mutually beneficial trade and an increase in exchanges and emphasized the importance of consultations between ministers.

Francois Mitterrand replied to many questions from journalists.

Talks Termed Frank, Useful

LD221828 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The trip has been useful, the talks have been frank and held in a spirit open to mutual understanding, Francois Mitterrand stated at a press conference in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign correspondents. Francois Mitterrand replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Talks Concluded

PM250911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Soviet-French Talks"]

[Text] Talks between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.U. Chernenko and the president of France, Francois Mitterrand ended in the Kremlin 22 June.

Taking part in the talks were: from the Soviet side - member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko; member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, G.A. Aliyev; alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Kuznetsov; first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, I.V. Arkhipov; minister of foreign trade of the USSR, N. S. Patolichev; the USSR ambassador in France, Y.M. Vorontsov; from the French side - minister for external relations of France, Claude Cheysson; minister of transport of France, Edith Cresson; state secretary at the Defence Ministry for the Affairs of French War Veterans, Jean Laurain; general secretary of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic, Jean-Louis Bianco, the ambassador of France in the USSR, Claude Arnaud.

The subject of consideration at that meeting was predominantly the state of and prospects for bilateral Soviet-French relations, and it was reaffirmed, too, that both sides come out in favor of their further development and deepening in different fields.

K.U. Chernenko stressed that, with respect to France, the Soviet Union is guided not by transient but by permanent and broad interests, by what is bringing Soviet and French peoples closer together and making mutual understanding and friendship among them stronger. What is of paramount significance now is that after all the setbacks that took place in recent years, the Soviet-French relations should once again move forward in all fields, above all, in the political field. The maintenance of a greater stability in our relations acquires special importance.

The sides made note of the usefulness of the mechanism of political consultations and expressed readiness to continue them on a regular basis in accordance with the Soviet-French protocol of 1970. Consultations and contacts between the two states should promote, above all, the search for concrete ways of lessening international tensions.

During the discussion of trade and economic, scientific and technical ties the need was stressed of acting together to surmount the difficulties arising in some or other concrete issues and firmly honoring the commitments made in the trade and economic field.

The sides pointed to the successful, on the whole, development of scientific and technical exchanges between the USSR and France comprising a broad range of spheres, specifically the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes, transport, medicine, agriculture and many other spheres. The sides expressed readiness to intensify work to establish new projects of mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term and stable basis for the period up to the year 2000 in the development of industrial production sharing and technological cooperation in a number of spheres of mutual interest.

The participants in the talks unanimously emphasized the willingness to continue and widen fruitful exchanges in the sphere of culture and education, exchanges that have long-standing traditions.

The Soviet side emphasized the need for using cooperation in the sphere for promoting feelings of respect and friendship between the Soviet and French people, the way it is envisaged by the Soviet-French documents and agreements.

Consensus was expressed on the whole that the Soviet-French talks were useful. They established the possibilities of the further rapprochement of the views of both countries, or working out parallel or joint actions in the international arena.

Francois Mitterrand conveyed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Presidium, K.U. Chernenko, an invitation to visit France. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The dates of the visit will be agreed upon later.

The talks were attended by: on the Soviet side -- A.M. Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; on the French side -- Senator E. Faure; C. Estier, chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission; P. Joxe, chairman of the Socialist Party parliamentary faction at the National Assembly; M. Vauzelle, press spokesman at the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and J. Andreani, director of the Political Department of the French Ministry of External Relations.

Soltan Commentary on Talks

LD231632 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Soviet-French summit talks were held in Moscow on 21 and 22 June. Our observer Yuriy Soltan makes this comment:

The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko and the French president, Francois Mitterrand paid close attention to cardinal problems of the world situation. They assessed in different ways the reasons for the dangerously worsened situation but they agreed that the further aggravation of tension must not be allowed. The key factor in that is the need to stop the nuclear arms race and turn it back.

The Soviet Union is always ready for that. In the past it has proposed a drastic reduction in both European and strategic nuclear weapons on the principle of equality and equal security. Detailed plans were advanced at the meetings with Americans in Geneva. These plans naturally took into account the whole NATO nuclear potential in Europe and, of course, no one was going to take decisions for Britain and France. But it would be a violation of the principle of equality to ignore the impressive nuclear forces of the two countries within NATO in any equation for a reduction.

The Reagan administration wrecked the Geneva talks by starting last November to deploy first-strike American nuclear missiles along the perimeter of the socialist countries in Europe. The same thing is now being started in Asia. An absolutely frank attempt has been made to change the line-up of forces in favor of the United States both in Europe and worldwide. The Soviet Union and its allies have had to take retaliatory measures to maintain the equilibrium. The siting of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe has reduced security of all nations instead of increasing it. More such missiles are being deployed and placed on combat alert. More and more obstacles are being created for talks, though American leaders and the leaders of other NATO countries are making numerous assurances about a desire to promote peace and start a dialogue.

There are also complaints that the Soviet Union is supposedly unwilling to negotiate, but has the West produced any concrete proposals? It insists that talks should be held with Pershing-II and cruise missiles targeted on the other side. Statements are being made that the United States does not intend to change the absolutely unconstructive stand it took at Geneva. Such an ultimatum does not suit a conversation with the Soviet Union by any means. If the United States is really interested in limiting the nuclear armaments it must remove the obstacles on the road to talks it has established itself. A return must be made to the situation that existed in Europe before the appearance there of American nuclear missiles and also attempts must be renounced to gain one-sided advantage. The Soviet Union won't lag behind then.

The Soviet Union also has a clear stand with regard to a Soviet-American summit, which is a most discussed point in the West currently. President Reagan has declared he is ready for such a summit but without any preliminary preparations. But what will be discussed at such a summit if Washington officials declare that the President's statements do not reflect a softening of the policy towards the Soviet Union? Clearly this is only a demagogical move to catch votes at the coming presidential elections in the United States. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly voiced their positive attitude in principle to a summit meeting and stressed such a meeting is of special significance but summits need due preparations so that a positive outcome could be expected. This fully applies to the prospects for a Soviet-American summit.

Zholkver: Far-Reaching Effects

LD221758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet-French summit has found the broadest response in the whole world. Our commentary -- Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, is at the microphone:

[Zholkver] Judging even by the first responses, the significance of the talks in Moscow reaches far beyond the framework of the bilateral relations between our country and France. You see, the cardinal issues of the present situation in the world were in the center of the exchanges of views that took place. The Soviet side singled out as primary the task to remove the threat of nuclear war from mankind, and this threat has recently been increased. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe has not led to an increase in anyone's level of security. On the contrary, it has increased the military danger, and the responsibility for this rests with the United States and its NATO allies.

Is there a way out of the situation created? The Soviet Union is confident that such a way can and has to be found. For this, of course, not only statements about peaceful disposition -- which can at present be heard in abundance from some Western capitals -- but specific and constructive measures are needed. Such measures are also proposed by our country. We have proposed to other nuclear powers, including France, that an agreement on the recognition of definite standards of mutual relations aiming to reduce the threat of nuclear war be reached. These include: the rejection of propaganda, the pledge not to use nuclear weapons first and to prevent their spreading, the creation of nuclear-free zones and the reduction of nuclear arms until their liquidation. Our country attaches the greatest importance to the prevention of the arms race being taken to outer space and proposes to immediately start talks to work out corresponding agreements. Among the other directions to halt the arms race, we emphasize the ban and destruction of chemical weapons.

And what is the United States engaged in meanwhile? New MX intercontinental missiles and new types of space weapons tests have been carried out. A record Pentagon military budget has been approved for next year. Washington is putting pressure on West European countries, in particular the Netherlands, to agree to the further deployment of U.S. missiles. When it proposes to conduct talks with us, while aiming Pershing and cruise missiles at us and saying at the same time that the United States does not intend to change its absolutely unconstructive position -- this is a kind of ultimatum. Such a method is not at all suitable for talks with the Soviet Union, and this must not be forgotten, especially in these June days when we are again marking the anniversary of the treacherous invasion by Hitler's Germany of our country. The Soviet people and its leaders, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in this connection, will do everything to prevent such an occurrence from being repeated in any form. Soviet people have paid a high price for their right to live in peace, and the current Soviet-French talks have graphically confirmed our country's active striving to remove the threat of a new war from mankind.

Zubkov on Results of Talks

LD241632 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello comrades! The Soviet-French talks in Moscow have indisputably been one of the most important events of contemporary international life. The talks were useful. This is the opinion of both the Soviet and the French sides. This is how they are considered also by all those to whom the interests of peace are dear. What is the significance of the talks? The fact that the Soviet-French dialogue at the highest level has been resumed: readiness has been expressed to continue political consultations, to conduct a search for concrete ways of reducing tensions. Possibilities have also come to light for the further rapprochement of views of both countries and also their parallel or joint actions in the international arena. The seventies showed how useful and effective such actions could be, when all the benefits and advantages of detente became apparent most graphically and convincingly, when the Soviet Union and France -- socialist and bourgeois states -- discovered and affirmed new things in West-East relations.

At the talks in Moscow, the difference existing between the two countries was manifested -- and could not fail to manifest itself because France is a member of the North Atlantic alliance and supports its policy, including its military policy. Nevertheless, the talks showed that the Soviet Union and France share a common concern about the worsening of the international situation, and are agreed that further aggravation of the situation must not be permitted.

A very great deal of significance is attached by the two to preventing an arms race in space. They laid emphasis on the question of banning and liquidating chemical weapons. There was an examination of bilateral relations; as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed during the talks with Francois Mitterrand, at present it is particularly important that Soviet-French relations, following the setbacks that have occurred in recent years, again go forward in all fields, primarily in the field of politics.

The Soviet Union is ready for this, and its will was again expressed at the talks. Our constructive proposals for reducing the threat of nuclear war and for improving the international situation were set out for the president of the major Western power. The Soviet side has again shown a realistic and positive approach to the resolution of key international problems.

And this is noted in foreign responses and commentaries that have been devoted to the talks. It is stressed that the talks allowed their participants to understand one another better; the atmosphere of the talks was frank and readiness was expressed for progress forward. And this, as L'HUMANITE wrote in particular, is an element of no small importance in the present international situation.

Beglov Reviews Summit

LD241738 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1525 GMT 24 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The focal event of the week -- the talks between Comrade Chernenko and President Mitterrand of France which were held in the Kremlin -- again concentrated the entire world's attention on the cardinal and vital issues of today. Among them is the supreme question: How to deflect the threat of nuclear war from mankind? From the Soviet side, it was made absolutely clear at the talks who is responsible for the worsening of the international situation and the causes that have led to this. A sharp and dangerous departure by the United States from the course of normalizing relations with the socialist countries, toward whipping up conflict situations and stepping up the arms race -- these are the facts and reality of the present time. It is an absolute mistake to reason that the USSR will make concessions under the pressure of force. The French president was told about that too. Moreover, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in certain West European countries resulted not in increased security for the West Europeans and the United States itself but, on the contrary, it resulted in reduced security. To expect that the Soviet Union would take part in talks while being the target of Pershings and cruise missiles means to take a position that is nonconstructive and one-sided, a position of ultimatum.

During the Soviet-French talks, a full exposition was again made of the broad program of action proposed by our country and its allies in the name of consolidating peace. This includes the proposal to the other nuclear powers, including France, to agree on recognizing certain standards of interrelations aimed at reducing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet proposals to obstruct the path of the new and monstrously dangerous channel of the arms race in space are similar in direction.

Many people in Europe recall during June the harsh times of fighting jointly against the German fascist aggressor. The soul of Soviet people carries deep scars from the events of June 1941. The Soviet people and its leaders will do everything to ensure that nothing of this kind happens ever again in any variant, Comrade Chernenko stressed in his speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the honored French guest.

Many international observers agree in their assessment of the results of the Moscow talk that this exchange of views brought, first of all, the reciprocal desire of the two sides to make efforts toward improving the international situation; second, the commonality of their stand on a number of disarmament issues such as preventing the arms race in space, the nonproliferation of nuclear armaments, and the full ban on chemical weapons. Thus, there is every reason to say that the talks were useful and will help countries to move forward in developing mutual cooperation in all spheres.

Maksimenko on French Media Response

LD222052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Paris correspondent Oleg Maksimenko report]

[Text] The French are following with close attention the progress of President of the Republic Francois Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union.

The French media are coming forward today with lively comments on the Kremlin talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Francois Mitterrand, as well as the speeches exchanged by the two heads of state during the dinner given by the Soviet side in honor of the exalted guest. It is stressed in the comments that both sides took a stand in favor of using the existing potential for expanding French-Soviet cooperation. Many leading papers draw attention to the part of the speech by K.U. Chernenko in which he stressed that the appearance on the European Continent of the new U.S. missiles proved to be leading not to greater security, but to its reduction for all.

Something else one would like to point out in analyzing the first reactions in France to the president of the republic's visit to the Soviet Union: Even those circles in the country that have attempted to poison the atmosphere of the Soviet-French summit are compelled to acknowledge that it is taking place in an atmosphere of frank exchange of views, in which each can freely express his views on all issues of interest to him.

TANJUG Comments on Talks

LD222005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 22 (TANJUG) -- The talks between Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and French President Francois Mitterrand ended in the Kremlin late this afternoon (Friday). The two sides have agreed to revive the "mechanism of political consultations" between the two countries, introduced in 1970 but hardly applied in the past decade.

Assessing the Soviet-French summit results, the first in four years, Soviet Party Information Department head Leonid Zamyatin stated Moscow's satisfaction with the French side's readiness to improve relations.

Zamyatin noted, however, that there is also "another side" to the French stand which Moscow interprets as reflecting "Washington, that is NATO pressure" and "certain prejudices" about the Soviet Union.

Mitterrand was very reserved in evaluating the results of his talks with Chernenko. He said that both sides "seriously presented carefully thought out stands" and described the exchange of views as "courteous and open" and "free of designs to obstruct the talks".

Despite a "clear wish to make progress", there are no concrete results for the present, which does not mean there will be none in the future, Mitterrand said.

The French president regards as positive the very fact that he was able to discuss "everything openly" with the Soviet state leader and for them still "to remain friends".

Mitterrand strongly asserted that his meeting with Chernenko does not mean "any mediation between East and West".

Chernenko, Mitterrand at Bolshoy

LD221625 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France watched the one-act ballets "Iolanta" and "Mozart and Salieri" in the Bolshoy theatre tonight.

Together with the guest in the central box, decorated with the flags of the French Republic and the Soviet Union, were Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Petr Demichev and other officials.

The national anthems of France and the USSR were played before the performance.

Mitterrand Departs for Volgograd

PM251030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On Tour of the Country"]

[Text] President F. Mitterrand of the French Republic left Moscow for Volgograd 23 June. He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Before the departure, a sendoff ceremony for the president of the French Republic took place in the Kremlin, in the square near the Grand Kremlin Palace, where the state flags of France and the Soviet Union were hoisted.

F. Mitterrand was seen off by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Taking part in the ceremony were A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

From the Kremlin, the motorcade, accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcyclists, made its way to Vnukovo Airport. The state flags of France and the Soviet Union and greetings banners were hoisted in the streets and squares along the route.

The president of the French Republic was seen off at the aircraft's steps at the airport by A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, and P.N. Demichev.

Taking part in the sendoff ceremony were also G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, N.A. Maltsev, V.K. Mesyats, and N.S. Patolichev; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; TASS General Director S.A. Losev; Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov; USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalev; A.L. Adamishin and D.S. Mikiforov, chiefs of departments at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

Diplomats from the French Embassy in the Soviet Union were also among the sendoff party.

The president of the French Republic was seen off by representatives of Moscow's working people.

The state flags of France and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport and an honor guard consisting of the three branches of USSR Armed Forces -- Army, Air Force, and Navy -- was formed. The orchestra played both countries' national anthems.

A.A. Gromyko and F. Mitterrand inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen.

The sendoff ceremony at the airport ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

Departing with F. Mitterrand were Minister of External Relations C. Cheysson; Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism E. Cresson; Minister of Transport C. Fiterman; J. Lorain, secretary of state at the Ministry of Defense for French War Veterans' Affairs; the other French officials accompanying him on his visit; and French Ambassador to the USSR C. Arnaud.

On the Soviet side the president of the French Republic is accompanied by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu. Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and USSR Ambassador to France Yu. M. Vorontsov.

At Volgograd Airport, F. Mitterrand was welcomed by V.A. Kochetov, first secretary of the Volgograd Obkom; Gorispolkom Chairman V.I. Atopov; and other officials.

The guests were welcomed by representatives of the city's working people.

Chernenko Appearance at Farewell

LD231233 [Editorial Report] In the Moscow Television report on the Moscow farewell ceremonies for French President Mitterrand, Chernenko is seen smiling, talking animatedly and gesturing with his hands and arms. He is shown moving a few paces, apparently "comfortably", while shaking hands with various officials.

Mitterrand Arrives in Volgograd

LD231017 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Volgograd June 23 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic today arrived in this city on the great Russian River Volga. He is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mitterrand Presents Award

LD232137 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 23 June, in its Vremya newscast carries a video report from Volgograd by "our special correspondent Georgiy Zubkov" on French President Mitterrand's visit to Volgograd. While camera shows memorial sights in the city, Zubkov comments on how the name of Volgograd has been given to many streets in France and how the French remain grateful to the Soviet soldiers who brought liberation to the European peoples. Camera then shows Mitterrand heading a procession and laying a wreath at the heroes' grave on the square of fallen heroes.

As the video shows Mitterrand addressing an open-air meeting, inhabitants of the city, Francois Mitterrand stressed that the battle waged here more than 40 years ago decided the fate of the world. Speaking of the present day, he stressed the need to unite efforts to build peace. In this, a great role should be played in particular by the long-standing bonds of friendship that have been forged over the centuries between the Soviet and French peoples."

Next video sequence shows Mitterrand pinning the Legion d'Honneur Order to the city banner, and Zubkov continues his reportage with a personal recollection of how soil from Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd was brought to Paris in December 1972.

Zubkov then asks Mitterrand, in French, for his impressions. The announcer superimposes a Russian translation: "In his interview for Soviet television, Francois Mitterrand stressed that he was deeply impressed by his visit to the magnificent memorial. It reminds one of the harsh trials that your country went through, the president said. We will always remember with gratitude those who fell here and the sacrifices that the Soviet people made to gain victory. On this mound we can understand even more clearly the lessons of the last war. It is our duty to uphold peace and prevent a repetition of this tragedy. The memory of those who fell at Stalingrad calls all people to do this."

The report ends with the announcer saying: "This evening Francois Mitterrand left Volgograd for Paris."

Dunayev on Volgograd Visit

LD231854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 23 Jun 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand of France is now in the hero city of Volgograd. It is well known that the French president expressed the wish during his visit to our country to visit Volgograd and honor the memory of those who laid down their lives in one of the fiercest battles against fascism. Soviet people see this as a tribute of respect and recognition for our people's contribution to the common victory. From Mamayev Kurgan, I think, historical horizons and historical distances of the past and the future of one's duty to those who fell should be more clearly visible.

Much is being written at present throughout the entire world about President Mitterrand' visit. Much is being written in an interested, analytical tone and with good will, of course. But there is a great deal of speculative writing in the Western press. The difference of views is being presented as a sensation; but what is sensational about this? Yes, the Soviet Union and France are divided by many things, Comrade Chernenko said at the dinner in the French president's honor. There are the differences in their socioeconomic systems and ideology and differences on a number of very important international issues. But many things bring our peoples close together; above all the historically existing bonds of friendship that were consolidated by our joint struggle in a very grave war. On the whole, the balance of our relations is constructive, and the common view has been expressed that the talks in Moscow were useful. As Francois Mitterrand put it, Soviet-French relations have become warmer.

Mitterrand Departure Telegram

LD241204 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic when leaving for home after an official visit to the Soviet Union has sent a telegram from board the plane to Konstantin Chernenko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The telegram reads: "Mr President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

"Winding up the three-day official visit to your country, I am extremely grateful to yo for the hospitality which you personally and other Soviet leaders offered to me.

"I regarded with the utmost interest our conversations which have enabled me to make your acquaintance and which were serious, frank and in-depth.

"I hope that the conversations will enable us to continue the useful dialogue between our two countries, the dialogue which accords with the historical friendship between our peoples.

"When in Volgograd I was able to see for myself the heroism of your great country and to pay homage to its lofty feat. France does not forget that it is indebted for it.

"For my part, I shall be glad to receive you in France soon."

Comparison of Arrival in Moscow

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 June in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the headline "Arrival in Moscow." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 21 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the subheading "Greeted at Airport, Kremlin," and has been found to be identical except PRAVDA substitutes "20 June" for "today" in line two of the first paragraph.

Comparison of Mitterrand-Chernenko Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 June in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the headline "Soviet-French Talks." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, under the subheading "Mitterrand-Chernenko Talks," revealing the following variations:

In the first paragraph, line one, PRAVDA substitutes "21 June" instead of "today."

In paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads:...center of the exchange of opinions that was held was occupied by ... (rewording)

On page G 4, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads:... France was confirmed.

Present at the talks on the Soviet side were: Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Adamishin, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present on the French side: Estier, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France; Joxe, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party in the National Assembly of France; Attali, special adviser to the president of the republic; Vauzelle, spokesman for links with the press of the Office of the President of the Republic; and J. Andreani, director of the French Ministry of External Relations Political Department.

The talks are ... (supplying additional passage).

USSR, FRANCE TO JOIN IN VENUS-HALLEY PROJECT

LD242136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun (TASS) -- The results of the joint Soviet-French space flight exceeded all expectations. Such is the authoritative opinion of the French scientists who have given the highest appraisal of the work of the international team in orbit. This was reported to a TASS correspondent by flight engineer of the international team Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, who recently returned from France. He was taking part in the 16th national congress of the "France-USSR" Society. The Soviet cosmonaut is the vice president of the "USSR France" Society.

Aleksandr Ivanchenkov recalled that it has been 2 years since the launch of the Soviet-French international team -- the Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivanchenko and the representative of France, Jean-Loup Chretien.

Soviet-French cooperation has a fairly rich history. More than 50 major scientific programs, "Colombe," "Sambo," "Arax," "Calipso," "Omega," "Arkad," and "Sneg" have been carried out within the "Intercosmos" program -- there are serious discoveries behind these romantic names.

Recently. cooperation between the USSR and France in the study and mastery of space exploration has moved to a qualitatively new stage -- from individual experiments to major space projects. Thus, together with other states, France is taking part in the "Venus-Halley" project.

As is known, in 1986 a "meeting" is expected between the earth and Halley's comet, which rotates around the sun in a period of 75-76 years. Two Soviet automatic stations are to fly past Venus, with descent units separating from the stations and directed toward the surface of the morning star. The station itself will continue its flight and in 1986 the first encounter in the history of mankind between an earthly apparatus and Halley's comet should take place.

Specialists think that the "Venus-Halley" project is unique. It is hoped that as a result of this experiment, information will be received, not only about the comet, but also about evolution and the formation of the solar system itself.

WEST EUROPEAN UNION DISCUSSES MILITARY POLICY

LD221655 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 22 TASS -- A session of the Assembly of the Western European Union completed its deliberations Thursday. It discussed ways for bolstering the role of the Western European Union in resolving issues of military policy and establishing on that basis NATO's European "pillar of support". Parliament members from seven European Economic Community countries advocated stronger ties of Western European NATO member-countries with the United States.

Reports prepared by the assembly commissions in the spirit of the cold war underlined the need of increasing appropriations for the development of new weapons systems, including space-based systems. MPS approved the proposal for extending cooperation in the development of communication and spy satellites, and in the future -- military-purpose space complexes.

Some of the session delegates expressed fears that the "revival" of the Western European Union through intensified Franco-West German cooperation in the military field may lead to the establishment in Western Europe of a sort of "Paris-Bonn axis" which would play the main role in shaping the policies of Western Europe.

The Assembly of the Western European Union recommended that restrictions on the production of offensive weapons by West Germany be lifted (these were imposed by the 1954 Paris agreement on the establishment of the Western European Union). With time part of the restrictions was lifted, but what is at issue now is the right of West Germany to produce heavy bombers, land-based missiles and large combat ships. An official decision about such a move, which would undoubtedly promote a further buildup of the offensive capability of the West German Budeswehr is to be taken in Rome next fall at the forthcoming session of the Council of the Western European Union.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS MISSILE DEBATE IN ITALY

PM220845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Paklin dispatch under the rubric "Italy-84": "The Sinister Shadow of the Tomahawks"]

[Text] Rome -- Less than a year has elapsed since the formation of the five-party coalition government headed by B. Craxi, the Socialist Party leader, yet the prospects o another government crisis are again being discussed in political circles.

Several times already, during secret ballots in parliament, B. Craxi's government has been in the minority, although formally it has a solid parliamentary majority.

However, no matter how acute Italy's domestic problems are, the missile issue, which extends far beyond the national boundaries, invariably remains in the focus of the Italian public's attention. Italy was one of the first West European countries on whose territory the United States sited its new medium-range nuclear missiles. In March the first consignment of cruise missiles was made combat-ready at a base situated near the small city of Comiso (eastern Sicily).

The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe sharply aggravated the situation on our continent. The dangerous wind of "cold war" blew across the Apennines. The Italians felt it. A tide of antimissile protests welled up and swept the country. Mass demonstrations under slogans such as "U.S. missiles out of Sicily!" and "Down with the death base!" are taking place one after another.

A number of politicians and legal experts declared that the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles on the country's territory is contrary to the Italian constitution. Through its representatives in the parliament, the Communist Party proposed that a consultative referendum be held in the country to ascertain the Italians' attitude to the siting of nuclear missiles on the republic's territory. But the Council of Ministers rejected this proposal.

Nonetheless, the clearly negative attitude of most Italians to the stationing of missiles in Italy is borne out by the results of an unofficial referendum. It is being held on the initiative of the National Coordination Committee for Peace. The ballot boxes, where people can cast their vote if they so wish, are simply placed in city squares and streets, in factories, and institutions. The results of the voting are carefully checked by authoritative commissions that are made up of representatives of various political parties, public organizations, Catholic movements, and so forth.

What are the latest figures, cited at a Rome press conference by three senators belonging to the independent left? In the Emilia Romagna region, 708,000 people took part in the referendum and in Tuscany 883,000; 82 and 85 percent of voters, respectively, came out against the missile deployment. In the Apulia region in southern Italy, 79 percent voted against, and in Sicily 82 percent. At the end of May, a total of 4 million Italians in 200 Italian cities had, in the course of the unofficial referendum, come out against the U.S. nuclear missiles deployment.

Various public opinion polls also reflect the antimissile mood. Recently, for instance, the ALTO ADIGE newspaper published in northern Italy reported a public opinion poll administered in the small city of Lavis; 88 percent of those polled expressed their disagreement with the siting of medium-range missiles and advocated the dismantling of all U.S. nuclear bases in Italy. Many of those polled called for Italy's withdrawal from NATO. More and more Italian cities and regions are taking the initiative of declaring their territories nuclear-free zones.

Confronted with the tide of protests, the Italian Atlanticists could come up with nothing better than to drag out again the myth about the notorious "Soviet threat." A. Forlani, deputy prime minister and leader of the right wing of the Christian Democratic Party, alleged without the least twinge of conscience that the Soviet Union "deployed the bulk of its nuclear potential during the period of detente and the all-European conference in Helsinki, with the aim of creating a regional superiority and threatening the West Europeans." He, of all people, as a former foreign minister, should know well that the Soviet Union always strictly abides by the commitments it adopts.

Only the buildup of the nuclear might of the U.S. forward-based forces in West Europe has compelled the USSR to adopt corresponding security measures in order to prevent the disruption of the approximate equilibrium of strategic forces. It goes without saying that there was no question of any "threat" or desire for "regional superiority."

The "Soviet threat" thesis is being forcefully thrust on the Italians from overseas. In May, the "Institute for European Studies" held a 2-day Italian-American symposium on the theme... "The USSR's Strategy is Threatening Europe." The tone at the symposium was set by U.S. "Sovietologists." And it is not surprising that the conclusions that this "symposium" reached tried to apportion blame in the wrong quarters. It appears that NATO, you understand, is deploying first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries in response to the "Soviet threat," while the strategic goal of the Soviet Union is to "Put West Europe and the United States at Loggerheads."

However, hardly anybody in Italy now takes the "Soviet threat" myth seriously. Even such a pro-Atlantic politician as G. Spadolini, political secretary of the Republican Party and currently head of Italy's military department, was forced to admit in an interview for CORREIERE DELLA SERA that U.S. missiles have been sited in Italy not in response to the mythical "Soviet threat" but because of "political considerations."

Italy's ruling circles are aware that the deployment of the nuclear Tomahawks in Sicily has not increased the country's security by one iota, despite assurances to the contrary given by the Pentagon strategists to their Apennine NATO ally. On the contrary, the level of security has dropped sharply, because Italy, by becoming an accomplice in preparations for nuclear war, has automatically become a target for a retaliatory strike. To reassure public opinion in Italy and also in other NATO countries, an utterly false thesis has been put forth that claims that the deployment of U.S. missiles is intended to "restore the equilibrium" of means of nuclear deterrence and will create favorable conditions for the resumption of the dialogue broken off in Geneva.

This is presented in such a way as to create the impression that this dialogue will be resumed any day now. To corroborate this, official and semiofficial statements are issued about the "conciliatory" nature of Reagan's latest pronouncements, and it is claimed that he has allegedly given up his militarist ambitions and is prepared "to meet his partners at the negotiating table halfway."

However, this obviously feigned optimism is intended for people who are inexperienced in politics. It serves as a cover for concern and alarm. Italian politicans are not so naive as not to understand the full gravity of the situation. Of late, they are with increasing frequency engaging in a search for ways that -- in their opinion -- will in one way or another help to overcome the impasse in which Reagan's policy has landed West Europe, a policy aimed at accelerating the arms race in every way and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Let me recall in this context the speech made by Prime Minister B. Craxi at the beginning of May during his visit to Portugal. But what a hue and cry was raised in Washington at the time.

The Italian prime minister's proposal -- timid in form and substance -- in which the Americans detected a potential threat to their plans for the further deployment of their missiles in West Europe, provoked a stormy reaction in Washington. Reagan's aim is -- regardless of everything -- to site in West European countries all the 572 nuclear missiles down to the last one, as envisaged by the NATO decision, and if possible more.

"NATO has always rejected any postponement or delay in the implementation of its plan for the deployment of Euromissiles," the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes. Any alternative suggestion concerning the "missile question" coming from the West Europeans is interpreted in Washington only as "undermining Atlantic solidarity" and an attempt "to destroy NATO." The present U.S. Administration has usurped the right to speak on behalf of West Europe and instead of it. In relations with its allies it is guided by the notorious doctrine of "limited sovereignty."

Bowing to crude pressure from Washington, Italy had to backpedal and abandon the proposal that its initiative be discussed at the NATO Council session in Washington and other NATO meetings.

The Italian ruling circles' attitude to the "missile issue" is by no means unequivocal. Determined Atlanticists, vying with the present incumbent of the White House, are prepared to transform the Apennine Peninsula into a nuclear missile outpost of the Pentagon and NATO in the Meditterranean. And they prefer not to think about the fate of their country.

However, there is also another category of Italian politicians. Without calling Italy's loyalty to the North Atlantic bloc into question, they are aware how risky it is for Italy to follow blindly in the wake of Washington's militarist course. They prefer dialogue to confrontation, a dialogue that would lead to the conclusion of mutually acceptable accords aimed at stopping the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and reducing existing armament stockpiles. However, they are voicing their wishes in this sphere (you could not describe them as proposals) extremely timidly, from force of habit looking over their shoulder at the United States and other states economically and militarily stronger than Italy.

But the trend toward a "reappraisal of values" is gradually gaining ground on the Apennine Peninsula as well. As for ordinary Italians, their attitude to the "missile issue" is unequivocal: There is no place for U.S. missiles on Italian soil.

PRAVDA NOTES CPSU CONGRATULATIONS TO PCI

PM211442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee

The CPSU Central Committee wholeheartedly congratulates the Italian Communists and all Italian working people on the major success achieved at the elections to the European Parliament.

We wish the fraternal PCI new achievements in defending the vital interests of the people's masses and in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

USSR TO ISSUE BERLINGUER COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

AU220922 Rome ANSA in English 0900 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] [ANSA] Rome, June 22 -- The Soviet postal system has decided to pay homage to the late leader of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer by issuing a stamp in his honor, according to the Italian trade magazine CRONACA FILATELICA, citing Soviet postal system sources.

In the past, similar tributes were paid to Berlinger's prececessors Palmiro Togliatti and Luigi Longo shortly after they died.

ITALIAN BANK PRESIDENT CITES TIES WITH USSR

LD211925 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy will be developing at a rapid pace, Romeo Dalla Chiesa, president of "Banco di Roma", believes. He is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR State Bank and is discussing with representatives of Soviet financial and foreign trade organizations the role of "Banco di Roma" in the development of bilateral ties.

"'Banco di Roma; was the first Italian bank to establish in 1928 contacts with the Soviet trade delegation visiting Genoa at that time", Romeo Dalla Chiesa, said in a talk with a TASS correspondent. "The first trade deals between the USSR and Italy were financed exactly through this bank. Today, 10 per cent of Soviet-Italian trade turnover is also financed by credits extended by 'Banco di Roma'".

Among the large deals which have recently been financed by "Banco di Roma" and its subsidiaries in New York, Chicago, London and Luxembourg are Soviet orders placed in Italy for 241 million dollars worth of soya beans, for earth-moving machines, complete equipment for brick producing plants, industrial fittings, heat exchangers and compressor stations.

"My visit to Moscow as president of "Banco di Roma" is taking place at a very favourable moment", Romeo Dalla Chiesa stressed. "Two major documents -- a Soviet-Italian agreement on gas and an agreement providing for a boost in reciprocal supplies of machines and equipment have been signed quite recently. Their implementation will double the present trade turnover between the USSR and Italy".

"'Banco di Roma', which has its permanent representative office in Moscow since 1976, intends to take an active part in the realisation of these plans", said the president of the bank.

UK TRADE OFFICIAL REPORTS USSR-UK TRADE GROWTH

LD221708 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- The efforts made by organizations and companies of Britain and the Soviet Union have expanded bilateral trade, TASS has been told by Kevin Thompson, assistant secretary of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. He led a delegation of British businessmen and industrialists who today ended their business visit to Moscow.

Trade between the USSR and Britain last year was worth 1,817 million roubles, a 16 per cent rise on 1982. British exports are markedly growing this year as well. This growth meets the desire of British companies to see Britain becoming anew one of the Soviet Union's leading trade partners in Western Europe.

British companies, Kevin Thompson stressed, intend to diversify trade contacts with the Soviet Union, in particular, in the development of the agro-industrial complex. To this end a specialized exhibition of the British agri-business is planned to Moscow in 1985, which will undoubtedly help to intensify business cooperation between the two countries.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT USSR IN JULY

LD221636 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Geoffrey Howe, British foreign and Commonwealth secretary, is to go on a visit to the Soviet Union early in July this year at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

SOVIET TU'S PROTEST REPRESSION OF BRITISH MINERS

LD212334 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The All-Union Council of Trade Unions of the USSR has sent a protest telegram to the Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher in connection with severe police repressions against miners' pickets on June 19 in Scunthorpe. The telegram demands that an end be put to the police repressions and violence.

A telegram was also sent to the General Director of the International Labour Office Francois Blanchard which contains a call to this organization to use its influence and authority in order to make respect the trade union rights and freedoms which are trampled underfoot by the British police with the blessing of the authorities. [sentence as received]

At the same time, the Trade Union of Mining Workers sent a telegram to the British miners who are on strike which expresses fraternal solidarity with their just struggle for the right to work.

PATOLICHEV UNABLE TO LEAD DELEGATION TO FINLAND

LD250922 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0830 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The summer meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Commission is about to begin in Helsinki. The Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo will arrive about noon today. The actual talks will open tomorrow and the protocol of the commission will be signed on 29 June. Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev was to lead the Soviet delegation, but he has been prevented from coming. The Finnish side of the commission is chaired by Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine. It is probable that some trade agreements will be signed during the negotiations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

FINNISH JOURNALISTS MISLED BY U.S. SPOKESMAN

LD242030 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Yuriy Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] A group of Finnish journalists visited the United States recently. They represented different papers, from Communist to right-wing papers. The journalists were interested in Washington's views on current problems in international life. But the replies of the hosts to several questions confused the Finns, and they wrote about this after returning home.

Their questions dealt, among other things, with Washington's political and military attitudes with regard to the West European countries, including the Nordic countries. Thus the questions dealt with U.S. policy, which has recently led to confusion among an increasing number of the inhabitants of Western Europe, because it is in conflict with their vital interests.

A high-ranking State Department official, in his conversation with the journalists in Washington, tried to describe U.S. policy toward Finland as positive.

He quoted many statements made by Reagan at the time of President Mauno Koivisto's visit to Washington. Apparently the United States recognizes and respects Finland's position and its foreign policy, and the relations between Finland and the United States could serve as an example to many other countries in the world.

But then the Finnish journalists started asking questions that made the face of the U.S. representative become twisted. Why, for instance, was Finland counted among the group of hostile countries in a NATO military exercise, the visiting journalists asked? The State Department representative had not heard anything about such reports. How was it that he had not heard about them, the Finns wondered. Recently, the papers in Norway, which belongs to NATO, reported on the matter. Even the evidence of a Norwegian colonel that, in a NATO exercise, the use of a nuclear weapon against Finland was practiced was published. The State Department representative could do nothing better than to try to defend such a situation by referring to the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. He became so enthusiastic about his own fantasies, according to the statement of the Finns themselves, that he gave the badly-disguised piece of advice that in a crisis situation the Finns should ignore the obligations of the 1948 Finnish-Soviet treaty. The level of knowledge of this U.S. official proved poor, for it is known that the majority of the Finnish people approve and support the treaty and consider it the foundation of Finland's foreign policy. It is just such a policy of the Finnish Republic that has gained the country prestige and respect in the international arena and has become an important factor for peace and stable relations, not only in northern Europe but in all of Europe.

From the later statements by the U.S. State Department representative, the visitors learned -- one would like to say learned once again -- how little thought Washington gives to the real interests of the peoples of the Nordic countries. It proved that the U.S. Administration is prepared to resort to the use of nuclear weapons in the defense of Norway and that it opposes the idea of a nuclear weapons-free north. One more aspect of the United States's nuclear strategy is the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe, which found a clumsy advocate in the State Department representative. He could think of nothing better than to reiterate Washington's worn out thesis that the movement for peace and against missiles has been invented in Moscow.

In brief, on every question of United States policy the answer was indefinite, confused and false, which put matters and concepts upside down. In Washington some people have to put on and take off the mask of peacefulness so often that it has become considerably faded and has lost its convincing shape. The Finnish journalists who paid a visit to Uncle Sam also became convinced of this.

'CIA DOCUMENT' PUBLISHED IN SWEDISH PAPER CITED

LD231456 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm June 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency conducts large-scale spying activities in West European countries. A new evidence of that is provided by a CIA document which came into the possession of the Swedish newspaper AFTONBLADET.

A voluminous secret circular dated Autumn 1976 contains instructions to the U.S. agents operating in West European countries. It follows from the circular that all the major aspects of the life of West European states -- defence policy, the activities of political and trade-union organizations and economic groupings are under the watchful eye of the CIA.

As is indicated by assignments to CIA agents, particular exasperation across the ocean in that period was caused by the situation in southern Europe, first of all, by the democratic transformations in Portugal and Spain, and by the growth of the influence and prestige of the Italian Communist Party.

Instructions did not bypass Nordic countries, including neutral Sweden where U.S. spies were instructed to study the structure of the Swedish Armed Forces and to gather data on the Scandinavian country's relations with other countries, neighbouring ones, in the first place.

The report in AFTONBLADET is not the first exposure of the CIA's intrigues by the Swedish press. According to reports by local newspapers, the U.S. espionage agency did not even stop short of spying on Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and of listening in to his telephone conversations.

The instructions to the U.S. spies vividly show the true value of Washington's statements about respect for the national interests and sovereignty of other countries.

SWEDISH PUBLICATION CLAIMS U.S. SOURCE OF TENSION

LD211256 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm June 21 TASS -- The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries has led to the growth of tension in Europe. That step taken by the USA and NATO thwarted the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments and forced the Soviet Union to take measures in response. That is one of the main conclusions of the yearbook on world armaments and disarmament published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Analyzing the new U.S. nuclear arms buildup programs, the authors of the study point out that the Pentagon also plans to deploy nuclear missiles on bombers, surface ships and submarines. This explains the logical and legitimate concern of the USSR about the British and French nuclear forces.

Those who have trumpeted the missile deployments as a "victory" for the West and a "defeat" for the USSR badly delude themselves in their haste. It is perfectly obvious that nowadays the security of one side cannot be ensured to the prejudice of the security of the other.

The paper attaches much attention to the movement of peace campaigners and public and political forces in Western Europe against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in their countries. Most of the population in many states spoke against the implementation of the dangerous plans of the USA and NATO. In addition, many U.S. congressmen, influenced by the peace forces, approach more reasonably arms control than the administration does.

Speaking highly of the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the authors of the yearbook stress the need to lower the level of the dangerous armed confrontation on the European Continent and to lessen the threat of nuclear conflict.

SWEDISH PAPER WRITES OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE TRUCKS

LD201643 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The other day, SVENSKA DAGBLADET told its readers that Soviet trucks in Sweden by no means devote themselves to goods transport, but are also carrying out espionage operations. We have Moscow Radio commentator (Oleg Okulovskiy) at the microphone:

[Okulovskiy] Good evening. You must agree that it is difficult to blame SVENSKA DAGBLADET for superfluous originality. The different variants of the search for Soviet spies and saboteurs have already become the constant attractions of this paper. Now that an obvious crisis in the submarine search has arisen, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has decided hastily to shift the action of the detective novel from the underwater sphere to the land, but clearly the imagination was not sufficient either among the authors of the novel or its inspirers. And thus, they were forced to repeat themselves, for SVENSKA DAGBLADET had already written about espionage trucks a year ago. At that time, the main argument was the fact that the Soviet drivers stopped and read road maps of Sweden. It must be assumed that the kiosk assistants had been unjustifiably careless when they sold these maps to them.

Now there is already other proof, but this is still marked by the same seriousness. SVENSKA DAGBLADET reports that the Sovtransavto trucks often appear in industrial areas, and it draws the conclusion that such trucks devote themselves to industrial espionage. However, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has decided to call in experts, obviously because it is felt that the strange [word indistinct] are unfounded.

An anonymous representative of military sources also gave his views to the paper. This specialist declared: We have noted that they drive via many strange routes and that they park in many odd places, and so forth. But we have not yet been able to prove anything. But this does not embarrass either the paper or the anonymous military expert. And he adds: However, there is no reason to question the fact that the trucks may conceal espionage equipment.

Thus, on one side, they have not been able to prove anything, and on the other, there is no reason to question them. Where is the logic? There is none. But there is a very definite purpose: to frighten in every possible way the readers with Russian spies and the threat from the East. And with this they want to cause the greatest possible harm to Soviet-Swedish relations and direct public opinion in Sweden toward a rapprochement with the North Atlantic bloc.

U.S. REMARKS ON USSR ROLE IN MIDEAST COUNTERED

LD222238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Washington, 22 Jun (TASS) -- U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said in Washington on Thursday that the United States is against Soviet participation in any international conference on the Near East. The reason, he said, is that the Soviet Union "has not played a useful and constructive role in the Near East."

There would be no harm in reminding the American politicians that the initiative for holding an international conference on the Near East was put forward by the Soviet Union. The proposal was approved by the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

As for the question as to which of the great powers is playing a useful and constructive role in the Near East, the answer is not in America's favor. It is precisely the U.S. Administration, in the opinion of Arab leaders, that is playing not a constructive but a destructive role in the region.

ZLATORUNSKIY ON ADEN PALESTINIAN MEETING

LD222002 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The news from Beirut says that the fourth round of the Palestinian talks should commence today in Aden. All the principal Palestinian organizations of the Palestinian resistance movement are participating in these talks.

During the previous meetings, which took place over a period of 2 months in Algiers and Aden, according to the Palestinian circles, approximately 90 percent of the disputed subjects were solved. It is expected that a general political announcement will be issued in Aden, which will be a new stage in reinforcing the unity of the PLO. Apart from the political announcement, the participants in the meeting intend also to discuss administrative matters such as appointing three deputies to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, the establishment of a general secretariat, widening the Executive Committee, which now include 15 members, and other issues.

Brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, told correspondents about this.

Commenting on the previous and coming meetings, observers say that they are aimed at achieving the principal aim of the Palestinian resistance movement -- to achieve unity and to consolidate relations with progressive Arab regimes and the socialist family, the Palestinian people's companions in the struggle for self-determination and establishing an independent state.

The enemies of the Palestinian people, primarily international Zionism, are betting that the Palestinian resistance movement will be divided and that the various Palestinian organizations will clash with each other, which will weaken the movement as a whole. It is not by accident that they are firmly refusing to recognize the people, which consists of 4 million persons, and that they are trying to disperse and isolate them in the other Arab countries. This racist policy can only be confronted by the joint struggle for the united general aims of the Palestinian people.

Al-Wazir on Soviet Support

LD221952 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the "Palestinian Arab People's Corner" program]

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee, is participating in today's program. At the request of our Aden correspondent Ahmad 'Abadah, he comments on the importance of the quadripartite Palestinian meeting, which is taking place in the capital of PDRY and in which the representatives of Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Communist Party are participating. Brother Abu Jihad is at the microphone.

[Begin recording] The dialogues began between us and the brothers and comrades from the Palestinian organizations, patriotic Palestinian personalities and Palestinian mass organizations in order to rebuild the solid grounds from which our struggle can become stronger and more solid -- that is a return to the unity of Palestinian action.

The previous dialogues, whether earlier in Aden or after that in the two rounds of talks in Algeria, were themselves new starting points on that path. Their mere occurrence is considered an advanced step on the road toward Palestinian national unity. In these meetings the political and administrative issues presented were discussed with a perceptive spirit full of understanding of national responsibilities and duties in this stage of Palestinian action and revolution.

The Palestinian revolution is facing challenges. The first challenge is how to directly speed up the consolidation of national unity, Palestinian national unity, stressing the importance of speeding it up and reaching practical results in its attainment. This is what we have started in our dialogue. The second challenge is how to reach a political and administrative program defining the duties of the coming stage. This in itself is one of the principal duties confronting us. The third challenge is how to materialize this unity in convening the Palestine National Council [PNC] quickly. Because of this we are also dedicating the talks to determining the date of the PNC as soon as possible in order to be able to concentrate on the Palestinian mission. In this we express the will of our people to consolidate and renew their confidence in the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people and our Palestinian struggle. The fourth challenge is how to escalate the political and military struggle against the dangers that confront our people and against the continuous Zionist aggression aimed at terrorizing our people inside the occupied land and at liquidating the existence and the strength of our cause as a Palestinian liberation organization.

We must face up to these challenges and shoulder our responsibilites in their regard. That is why in our current dialogues we are very keen, with open hearts and minds, to agree on those issues on which there is a possibility of agreement, and to discuss the points of disagreement that might obstruct our way. But there is an insistence on reaching a result. The result we want is to reach a united political and administrative program and agreement on a date to convene the PNC, where all the forces of our people meet to draw up a plan and program for the future stage of the Palestinian revolution. We are strongly confident that this meeting in Aden, which complements and follows up the Algiers meeting, will establish the final formulas for this agreement, that there will be practical results that will satisfy our people, consolidate the confidence of our Arab nation everywhere, and allow our allies and friends to trust that the Palestinian revolution still has a united tool and united leadership whose legitimacy is being reinforced every day and whose struggle is increasing, and it is consolidating its national line of struggle which clashes with all imperialist plans, all isolating plans and all aggressive Zionist plans aimed at liquidating the cause and finding solutions according to the enemies' wishes.

In fulfilling its aims of serving the Palestinian people's struggle and achieving victories on the long path of this struggle, the PLO is confident that all the comrades and friends are supporting this struggle and supporting this heroic stand against consecutive aggressions.

We are confident that our comrades in the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all the liberation movements are continuously supporting this struggle. This support has materialized in international circles and in the strong bilateral relations that are developing every day between the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. What is achieved in this is supporting the Palestinian struggle, supporting the steadfastness of our Palestinian people in our occupied land while they are confronting the continuous campaigns of aggression, oppression, and terrorism. Every day this people faces new campaigns of oppression and terrorism. The Zionist enemy wants to destroy the life of the Palestinian people in the occupied areas, the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the regions of Galilee and Negev where they live, the Zionist enemy and the Israeli army forces continue their campaign of terror in order to subdue the will of our people to their plans. But the Palestinian people are firm in confronting them and will not end their struggle except when they fulfill its aims of freedom, independence, and the right to self-determination and to establish a national Palestinian state on their national soil.

In our Palestine National Council and official Palestinian popular meetings there is great appreciation of the support given by the Soviet comrades. Through their national institutions the Palestinian people have always announced their stance and response to the ideas and projects submitted by the Soviet comrades to support this people's struggle and to recognize their right to self-determination and to establish a national Palestinian state, to the Soviet Union's view on how to treat the issue of the Middle East, and to its call for an international conference. The PNC, in all its sessions, has always responded positively toward these projects. [end recording]

KUNA: EGYPT APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD231730 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Sources in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry confirmed that the Egyptian Government has appointed a senior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the new Egyptian ambassador to the Soviet Union. This position was vacant since 1978. The sources refused to specify the date on which the new Egyptian ambassador, Mr (Salah Basuni), currently director of the Research and Information Department in the Foreign Ministry, will commence his new post. A spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry refused to comment on this news and described it as a rumor. Egypt and the Soviet Union are now connected by diplomatic relations at the level of charges d'affaires.

CONDOLENCES ON EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER'S DEATH

PM210844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Egyptian President M.H. Mubarak a telegram expressing its profound condolences on the death of Egyptian Prime Minister F. Muhyi ad-Din.

In his reply telegram, the Egyptian president expressed his sincere gratitude for the condolences.

IRAQ ATTACKS NAVAL TARGETS OFF KHARK ISLAND

LD241113 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 24 TASS -- Today Iraqi planes carried out raids on "four big naval targets" the [as received] south of the Iranian oil port of Khark.

An official military spokesman's statement circulated by the Iraqi news agency INA emphasises that the air attack was made "to tighten the blockade imposed on Khark Island and other Iranian ports in the Gulf."

Nicosia June 24 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that Iranian artillery intensively shelled enemy positions in Piranshah sector yesterday. Exchanges of fire also took place in the areas of Mehran and Dehloran. Iraqi troops sustained losses in manpower and materiel.

GCC CHIEFS OF GENERAL STAFF MEET IN RIYADH

LD241310 Moscow TASS in english 1231 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait June 24 TASS -- An emergency meeting of the chiefs of the general staffs of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member-states has begun in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. The military leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Oman will discuss matters connected with the dangerous aggravation of the situation in the region owing to the escalation of military actions in the Iranian-Iraqi war as well as the situation in the Middle East as a whole.

On the agenda of the meeting are the creation of a joint military command of the six states and the elaboration of a common strategy. According to reports from Riyadh, the chiefs of the general staffs will also consider the question of a possible foreign interference in the region.

Meeting Ends

LD250952 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait June 25 TASS -- The emergency meeting of the chiefs of the general staffs of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states has ended in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. The participants in the meeting discussed the situation in the Middle East and, in particular, the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area owing to the continuing Iranian-Iraqi war. The military representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Oman have worked out a common military strategy taking into account the obtaining situation.

ISRAELI PLANS TO INTERVENE IN GULF ALLEGED

LD242008 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Commentary by Scientist-Historian Gagig Drambiyan: "Israel's Thrust Toward the Gulf Area"]

[Text] Threats are coming from Tel Aviv, and this time against the countries of the Arabian Gulf. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has openly declared that his countr will intervene in the Iraq-Iran armed conflict if it is in its interests to do so. Which interests did he mean, I wonder? Any sensible human being knows that there are no Israeli interests in the Gulf area, and there cannot be. However, strictly speaking, the matter is that in Tel Aviv they think in terms of expansion and aggression. The Israeli rulers, who are accustomed to work by means of violence and oppression, consider that as an absolutely normal thing, bearing in mind that they have an example worthy of imitation.

The United States, situated several thousand kilometers away, was able to declare this area as a sphere of its so-called vital interests. One wonders why its smaller partner in the strategic alliance should not be able to do the same thing.

It is worth noting that Israel has tried to thrust toward the Arabian Gulf area for a long time. Former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon declared in his speech to a working meeting of the Israeli Strategic Studies Institute in December 1981 that Israel's strategic interests are not confined to the Arab countries in the Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Red Sea areas. Sharon also said in the eighties that Israel's interests should broaden, to ensure Israel's security, to include such countries as Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan, and areas such as the Arabian Gulf and Africa. To mention the Gulf as a target for Tel Aviv's strategic interests, in other words its aggressive ambitions, is not the fruit of Sharon's fertil imagination. He merely acted rashly and revealed what the Israeli ruling circles have tried to hide for some time. They have for a very long time aimed at the Gulf area and, under certain circumstances, would not hesitate to send their military machine there. The Western press has written repeatedly about that. For example, in the first half of the seventies reports appeared saying that the Pentagon generals had planned, under pressure from the black gold imperialists who were scared by the Arab oil embargo, to carry out a massive military operation codenamed "Volcano" which would have begun with dropping Israeli paratroops at oil locations in Saudi Arabia. This was to be followed, in the second stage of the plan, by intervention by the U.S. 7th Fleet, ostensibly to disengage the two warring parties, the Israelis and the Arabs. In practice, the plan was a joint plot to intervene against the Arab world in order to seize its petroleum resources, a plot in which Israel was alloted the role of striker.

Tel Aviv's ruling circles naturally join in imperialist criminal adventures in an ambitious way, moved by ambitious calculations which generally are summarized as seizing new Arab territories and the attempt to weaken Arab countries as much as possible — and weaken them from the economic and financial point of view. In this respect, occupation of the Arab oilfields by the Israeli militarists and putting them once again under the supervision of Western oil monopolies conforms with the interests of the Zionist leaders, their protectors in Washington, and Zionism.

From the point of view of law and ethics, Israel's rulers naturally do not see any obstacles hindering the realization of their aggressive plans for the Arabian Gulf. Furthermore, the Israeli militarists have much experience in the technical aspect. We should recall at least the piratic raid by Israeli aircraft 3 years ago on the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad. The raid was carried out across the skies of Saudi Arabia. Bear in mind that the U.S. AWACS electronic observation planes, which are still up there, for some reason could not discover the air pirates. The Baghdad operation alone made it clear that the Arabian Peninsula was no longer the rearguard of the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Thus the thrust toward the Gulf is Tel Aviv's dream. It is apparently impatient to join the aggressive claims of its bigger partner in the area. Israel is feverishly discussing the rising tension in the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, seeking possibilities to interfere in the internal affairs of the area in order to place it under its control and and to seize resources. The statements by the Israeli prime minister affirm once again the reality of the evil ambitions of Tel Aviv, which has become accustomed to fishing in the dirty water of the tension escalated by the United States.

ABRAMS REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN S. AFRICA HIT

LD222155 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

The Reagan administration believes that it is in a position to teach others how to manage their own affairs, especially in what concerns human rights. It has already demonstrated its achievements in this sphere in Grenada, Lebanon and other countries. Now the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian problems Elliot Abrams has made another "discovery". Speaking at the hearings in the Congress Thursday, he asserted that "positive changes" in this field could be observed even in racist-ruled South Africa.

One can only be surprised at this astounding hypocricy: He was speaking about the country where racism has been made official state policy. The international community regards the policy and practices of apartheid as a flagrant violation of human rights, as a crime against humanity. The minor reforms carried out in South Africa for the sake of bringing down the indignation of the world public do not improve in any way the desperate situation of 25 million Africans who are allowed to live only on 14 percent of lands. Within the framework of the Bantustanization policy, millions of Africar are forcibly driven to reservations situated in barren areas and are deprived of the South African citizenship. Hundreds of racist laws operating in the country, the imprisonment without trial, mass killings of the opponents of the regime -- such is the present-day reality of South Africa. The man who holds the post of a U.S. assistant secretary of state cannot be unaware of it.

There are over 100,000 political prisoners in South Africa, hundreds of thousands of people were arrested just for the violation of the notorious law on passes, thousands of under-age youths, some of them under 10, are thrown behind the bars. Perhaps, this shows the "positive changes" in the observance of human rights in South Africa, (?as) Abrams sees it?

The impression is that Washington and Pretoria hold [words indistinct] on human rights. This is the only way to explain the words of the U.S. assistant secretary of state. The White House wants to justify its policy of "constructive cooperation" with the South African regime and it does not stop short of anything in order to get Pretoria out of isolation in the international arena. The U.S. investments in South Africa have already exceeded 14 billion dollars, and the profits of U.S. companies which use the cheap labour of Africans are on the rise. It is always possible to present black as white for the (?sake of) profits and to pass off even South Africa as a human rights champion.

ETHIOPIA WARNS SUDAN AGAINST AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

LD232051 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Addis Ababa June 23 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia has circulated today a statement saying that two Sudanese fighters violated Ethiopia's air space over the south-western part of the country at 15.30 GMT on June 21.

The Government of Ethiopia has sharply condemned that illegal act and strongly warned the Government of Sudan of the need of refraining from such adventurist actions.

BOGOMOLOV HITS SENATE'S ANTI-CUBAN MOVES

PM241941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov's "Commentator's Column": "Important Malice"]

[Text] Havana -- Official Washington has launched a new campaign of threats against Cuba. The U.S. Senate has adopted a provocative statement on U.S. readiness to use force against the island of freedom with the aim of preventing what is described as "aggressive and subversive actions by Cuba's Marxist-Leninist regime anywhere in the Western Hemisphere." Thus another dangerous step has been taken in the escalation of the hostile policy pursued by the United States with regard to the first socialist state in Latin America.

Two years ago, when the anti-Cuban "Simms Amendment" was passed on Capitol Hill, it seemed to many people that the arsenal of U.S. sanctions against Havana had reached its limit -- so malicious were the statements contained in that document. Yet now comes another attempt to intimidate Cuba, another cascade of groundless accusations and downright lies. Whereas in the past Havana was threatened with reprisals for any concrete political actions it might take, Washington now does not seem to need even such far-fetched pretexts. The White House, you see, has been "authorized" to "punish" Cuba should there be any sign of "Cuba preparing to use its might."

Why, you may ask, do the U.S. ruling circles find it necessary to escalate their attacks on Cuba? The point is that during the 2 years the "Simms Amendment" has been in force, Washington has not managed to find any concrete evidence of the notorious "Cuban interference" in Central America. Nor can there be any: After all, the real causes of the current upsurge in the national liberation movement in the region lie by no means in "Havana's intrigues" but in the poverty and total lack of rights of millions of Latin Americans and in the tyranny of Washington's puppets.

By untying the White House's hands for fresh attacks on Cuba U.S. reaction is also pursuing definite domestic policy objectives. The Senate's anti-Cuban statement smacks of blackmail against the country's sober-minded figures who see the hopelessness of a U.S. confrontation with its southern neighbors. There is irritation on the banks of the Potomac with the plans to visit Havana on the part of one of the presidential hopefuls, J. Jackson, who openly advocates the restoration of normal relations with Cuba. Nor is such realism to the liking of the military-industrial complex, which is lining its pockets on programs to "counter communist intrigues in the Caribbean."

However, the exponents of the anti-Cuban course should not forget that the island of freedom is by no means defenseless in the face of threats. Cuba is fully determined to stand up for itself, and it can rely on the support of loyal friends, which was reaffirmed at the CEMA summit in Moscow.

REAGAN ENVOY TO C. AMERICA SAYS POLICY UNCHANGED

LD230550 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] The Reagan administration's policy in Central America is to remain unchanged. Washington will continue to maintain the closest links with its allies -- of course, this basically means the dictators. This was stated by Shlaudeman, the special U.S. presidential envoy to Central America, who is touring the countries in the region. He visited Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama.

LEADERS ATTEND SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS MEETING

LD221723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. The session examined the question of training of national cadres, specialists, and qualified workers in the USSR for foreign countries.

Taking part in the session were Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, and Comrade Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Present at the session were: Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Gorbachev Speaks on Cadre Training

LD221516 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- We regard the training of national personnel for foreign countries as a fulfilment of our internationalist duty, as a real contribution to international cooperation. This was stated today by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. He spoke in the Kremlin at a joint sitting of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which studied the question of the training in the USSR of national cadres of specialists and skilled workers for foreign countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that large numbers of foreign students, post-graduate students and trainees were now studying in the USSR. More than 40 per cent of them are from the fraternal socialist countries and more than 50 per cent are from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that have thrown off the fetters of colonialism.

By the present time, he went on to say, Soviet educational establishments have already trained hundreds of thousands of foreign specialists. With that the Soviet Union rendered assistance to socialist countries in training qualified personnel and at the same time made a substantial contribution to the cause of forming people's intelligentsia of the states which have emerged as a result of the collapse of the colonial system. Our activities in that sphere plays a not insignificant role in the social and economic progress of the newly-free countries and in consolidating their national independence.

The system of education of foreign students that has taken shape in the Soviet Union accords with the national interests of those countries which send their citizens to the Soviet Union to study.

Foreign students receive instruction at leading educational establishments of the country. Thousands of highly qualified specialists are involved in their training. No small material resources are allocated on their training and education, the provision of medical and cultural services to them, on their leisure.

On the whole this, undoubtedly, yields fruitful results, the speaker said. In their home countries the graduates of Soviet educational establishments distinguish themselves by high professional skills, industry, are patriots of their peoples, take an active part in their struggle for freedom and national independence, for peace and social progress, for the consolidation of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Our task is to ensure, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, that Soviet higher school trains for foreign countries such specialists who would have professional knowledge at the level of present-day demands of the latest achievements of scientific and technical revolution and would also be active participants of the struggle against imperialism, for the consolidation of peace and friendship among peoples. But, we, certainly, do not put it as our goal, the way it is asserted sometimes in the West, to impose our ideology on anyone.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision setting out a number of recommendations and measures for the further perfection of the system of training of national cadres of specialists and skilled workers for foreign countries in the USSR.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES BAM SPEEDUP

LD250730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee approved the patriotic initiative of the BAM [Baykul-Amur Mainline] builders, who have undertaken socialist commitments to complete laying of the main railway ahead of schedule, by the 67th anniversary of the Great October, and, a year ahead of the set time, to open the entire mainline to train traffic. A great volume of earth works must be carried out ahead of schedule, many bridges and other structures must be built, and the first train must transit the Kodar tunnel in September. The success of the planned achievements, stresses PRAVDA in its editorial, will depend not only on the builders but on allied enterprises [smezhniki]. Deliveries for the BAM must be speeded up, too. It will be necessary to deliver rails and rail fastenings, sleepers, ferroconcrete structures, and various building materials. Ministries and departments and work collectives carrying out orders for the BAM, says the paper, need to seek internal resources and help the creators of the mainline cope with the set task.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 18 JUNE

PM221009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held 18 June.

The Presidium examined questions connected with the holding of the 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet 10th convocation and approved the forthcoming session's proposed agenda and order of business.

The session examined the question of the draft RSFSR Code on Administrative Offenses. The Presidium took note of the report by V.F. Malov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission, to the effect that the commission had completed the work of preliminary examination of the RSFSR draft Code on Administrative Offenses and instructed the commission to submit it for examination by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium discussed the question of the work of the Chelyabinsk Oblast soviets in stepping up the system of thrift and rational use of material resources in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and April (1984) Plenums. Oblispolkom Chairman Ye.F. Kurakin delivered a report.

It was noted that a certain system in the works to step up the thrift regime has taken shape in the oblast's soviets under party leadership. A movement for efficient use of raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy has been launched in all sectors of the national economy. A number of major comprehensive programs for efficient use of material resources have been elaborated for the 5-year plan.

These questions are regularly examined at soviet sessions and ispolkom sittings. Monitoring of the activity of enterprises and organizations to reduce outlay of raw and semifinished materials and energy has been stepped up. Soviet planning organs and the oblast Interdepartmental Commission for the Rational Use of Material Resources have begun to take a more active part in coordinating this work.

In developing the working people's creative initiative and involving them in the nationwide movement for thrift and economy, the soviets rely on the standing commissions, deputies' groups, and the soviet aktiv and conduct this work in contact with the people's control committees and groups. Last year, standing commissions checked the state of the thrift regime in 445 enterprises and organizations and made 350 recommendations for work improvement. More than 1,500 territorial deputies' groups are carrying out work among the population to improve housing maintenance and make savings in outlay on domestic heating, electricity, gas, and water.

The work carried out by soviet and economic organs has enabled considerable material and energy savings to be made, which contributed to the main economic indicators of the 1983 industrial production plan being fulfilled. The oblast's economy is also developing successfully this year.

At the same time, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted that the activity of Chelyabinsk Oblast's soviets to step up the system of thrift and rational use of material resources still does not fully meet the demands of the resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Many of the oblast's soviets are failing to make use of existing reserves and potential to improve work connected with the rational use of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other resources and are permitting shortcomings in this matter.

Last year, the oblast failed to meet targets and socialist pledges to economize on ferrous rolled metal, cement, timber, boiler and furnace fuel, and automobile gasoline. A considerable proportion of the enterprises that failed to meet the set targets were enterprises under the jurisdiction of local soviets. Work to back up the system of thrift and rational use of material resources in enterprises and organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex is being poorly carried out.

The oblispolkom, Chelyabinsk and Kyshtym Gorispolkoms, Varnenskiy and Chesmenskiy Rayispolkoms, and certain other soviet ispolkoms are not showing appropriate exactingness toward the leaders of production associations, enterprises, and organizations regarding the fulfillment of set targets and socialist pledges for savings in raw and semifinished materials and energy resources and are only slowly improving the forms and methods of soviet organs' organizational work in stepping up the thrift regime. The potential of deputies' groups and deputy posts concerned with production is being underestimated in a number of places.

The resolution adopted by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet instructs Chelyabinsk Oblispolkom, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and April (1984) Plenums and the provisions and conclusions stemming from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches, to considerably improve work to step up savings and rational utilization of material resources and to eliminate existing shortcomings in this work.

Soviets and their isolkoms have been instructed to tie their organizational work in more closely with the tasks of making the fullest use of reserves for effecting savings and increasing the end product from the available resources in the national economy.

It is recommended that autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers, Krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms step up their monitoring of the observance of the system of thrift and rational use of material resources and the introduction of new equipment and the most progressive manufacturing processes.

The Presidium session also examined certain other questions of the republic's state life.

The session was conducted by M.A. Hasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Session Ends 20 June

PM220907 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, continued on 20 June, 1984. The third sitting took place at 1000 hours in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The session deputies and guests greeted Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, G.V. Romanov, V.U. Kuznetsov, and I.V. Kapitonov with prolonged applause.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet continued its discussion of the report on the RSFSR soviets' tasks arising out of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the speeches at them by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Contributions were made to the debate by Deputies G.L. Kamayev (Dmitrovgradskiy Electoral Okrug, Ulyanovsk Oblast), N.M. Frolova (Priobskiy Electoral Okrug, Altay Kray), M.S. Tlekhas (Maykopskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnodar Kray), V.M. Skvortsov (Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlovsk Oblast), and V.V. Yerekhinskiy (Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast).

At that point, the discussion of the report on the first item on the session agenda ended.

Comrade V. I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered the concluding speech on the first item on the session agenda.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the tasks of RSFSR Soviets arising out of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) plenum, the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the speeches at them by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Then the RSFSR Supreme Soviet considered the second item on the session agenda. Deputy V.F. Malov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission, delivered a report on the draft RSFSR Code on Administrative Offenses.

Contributions were made to the debate on the report by deputies V.Y. Sharov (Kurskiy Electoral Okrug, Kursk Oblast), D.A. Atrekov (Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Orenburg Oblast), G.K. Dementyeva (Ardatovskiy Electoral Okrug, Mordovian ASSR), and M.A. Tyurin (Akhtubinskiy Electoral Okrug, Astrakhan Oblast).

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet adopted the RSFSR Code on Administrative Offenses and a resolution making it effective on 1 January 1985.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then considered the third item on the session agenda -- ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. Kh.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the decrees issued between the eights and ninth sessions.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet adopted the relevant laws and resolutions on the decrees.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet listened to RSFSR Rural Construction Minister Comrade V.P. Batrakov's reply to the questions of deputies A.D. Cheryakov and N.D. Yakovlev on the additional measures the ministry is going to take to eliminate the lag in the construction of housing and social, cultural, municipal, and consumer facilities in rural Kirov and Pskov Oblasts.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the questions to RSFSR Rural Construction Minister V.P. Batrakov by Deputies A.D. Cheryakov and N.D. Yakovlev. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Contruction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions are instructed to monitor the solution of the questions raised by the deputies.

At that point, the 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, closed.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM SEMINAR

PM241945 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Forms and Methods of Party Work")

[Excerpts] A 2-day seminar of party raykom secretaries and Gorkom section chiefs organized by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom has ended.

A lecture "The Growth of the CPSU's Leading Role at the Current Stage" was delivered at the seminar by R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST.

"The Main Directions of the Foreign Policy Activity of the CPSU and the Soviet State" was the topic of a lecture delivered by L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section.

The seminar was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the seminar's work were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; Secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom R.G. Dementyeva, I.D. Pisarev, A.M. Roganov, and V.P. Trushin; M.S. Lazarev, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organization Work Section; and deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom.

UZBEK PLENUM NOTES DEPARTURES FROM LENINIST NORMS

LD231157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] At an Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Tashkent today, there was a discussion of the republican party organization on further strengthening party and state discipline, improving the selection and upbringing of cadres, perfecting the style and methods of work in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the February and April 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The report by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and the speeches by the participants in the plenum said that with the all-round help of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and all peoples of our country, the republic had progressed considerably in developing the economy, science and culture, and occupies a prominent place in the country's national economic complex. Enormous production and intellectual potential has been created. The main thing is to utilise it zealously, efficiently, and with a big return.

At the same time, there has been a worsening in the republic's work indicators in a number of major industries of the national economy. The efficiency of social production is declining.

Intensive factors are operating weakly in it. In a number of its decisions in recent years, the CPSU Central Committee has drawn the attention of the Republic's party organs to the undersirable tendencies in socio-economic development, and serious shortcomings and dereliction in organizational and political work, and in the upbringing of cadres. However, the party committees did not take exhaustive measures to carry them out. In their activity there has been a clear display of a gulf between words and deeds, of formalism, of a low level of exactingness to the ideological and moral make-up of leading cadres. The serious shortcomings of the party organization's cadre work were subjected to sharp criticism at the plenum.

Speaking about the causes for such a state of affairs, the plenum participants stressed that a departure from the Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership had been allowed to happen in the republic. A resolute rebuff had not been given to the rebirth of phenomena and processes alien to our society.

Sharp criticism was directed at serious shortcomings in the personnel work of the party organization. At the plenum, the idea was expressed of the need to create conditions under which criticism and self-criticism would take their rightful place in the life of the republic's party organization. Great attention was paid to questions of the strict observance of the principle of the collective nature of leadership, enhancing the effectiveness of supervision and verification of fulfillment.

There was a detailed discussion of ways of raising the role of primary party organizations in organizational and political-educational work, in the struggle against negative phenomena. In this connection, it was pointed out that it is impermissible as a matter of principle to allow the practice of misdemeanors by Communist leaders being examined at party committees, bypassing the primary party organizations.

While making an exacting and self-critical analysis of the work of the republican party organization, the participants in the plenum simultaneously unanimously noted the positive changes taking place in the republic under the influence of the decisions of the February and April Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Much has been done and is being done for the economic and cultural flourising of Uzbekistan to ensure a better life and work for the working people.

The plenum expressed the firm confidence that the republican party organization has everything necessary at its disposal to overcome and will overcome the existing shortcomings, that it will achieve new successes in the economic, social, and cultural development of Uzbekistan, ensure the further strengthening of party and state discipline and an improvement in the style of work, and will ensure the implementation of all plans set out by the 26th party congress and consequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

A speech was made at the plenum by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LITHUANIAN CONSTRUCTION TRUST OFFICIALS PUNISHED

PM241955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Called To Account. At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the indications of flagrant violations of state discipline by leaders of the Lithuanian SSR Construction Ministry's "Kaunasstroy" Construction and Installation Trust. The investigation established that that trust's leaders (manager -- CPSU member K.Yu. Grigaytis) systematically resorted to writeups and falsification. In 1981 and 1982 they commissioned eight housing and cultural and consumer projects incorporating uncompleted work totaling R227,000, as a result of which, R74,000 was illegally paid out in bonus awards. An apartment block containng major defects in the form of unfinished work was commissioned this year too. The squandering and illegal writing off of construction materials have occurred.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee expelled K.Yu. Grigaytis from the party for violations of state and professional and financial discipline, writeups, the illegal expenditure of financial resources, an incorrect attitude toward cadres, and victimization in retaliation for criticism. He was removed from his post.

V.A. Sheshplaukis, member of the CPSU and Lithuanian SSR construction minister, was reprimanded for manifest lack of control over the activity of the "Kaunasstroy" Construction and Installation Trust and for liberalism and connivance vis-a-vis its leaders. A.V. Sheshtakauskas, member of the CPSU and first deputy minister, was severely reprimanded with an entry on his record card.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee instructed the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee to examine the question of the party responsiblity of A.V. Adomenos, former secretary of the "Kaunasstroy" Construction and Installation Trust Party Committee, and of other workers guilty of the violations and mismanagement perpetrated in the trust.

GEORGIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CHIEF REPLACED

PM221503 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 14 June front-pages a Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Irakliya Sergeyevich Zhoradaniya chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The same edition front-pages an unattributed report entitled "Gratitude for Fruitful Activity," which reads in full as follows:

"The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has expressed gratitude to Comrade I.G. Gverdtsiteli for his fruitful activity in the post of chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology and for his great personal contribution to the republic's scientific and technical progress and the development of scientific, engineering, and technical thought and has wished him further great success in this scientific and public activity."

The same edition carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle," which reads in full as follows:

"I.G. Gverdtsiteli, academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, has been released from his post as chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology on being appointed deputy chairman of the Republic Coordinating Council for Science and Technical Progress and his transfer to scientific work."

PAPER REPORTS ON IVANOVO HURRICANE DAMAGE

PM250831 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 Jun carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article entitled "Hurricane" by special correspondents Vladimir Lapyrin and Vladimir Svartsevich, who write from the scene of a recent hurricane in Ivanovo Oblast. The article contains four photographs of the scene there. The first shows overturned buildings, apparently made of wood, Another shows a street with single-story buildings, some cars, and a few people moving about. The next and smallest picture shows a clock tilting to one side leaning against an unidentifiable object. The remaining picture, the only one with a specific caption, shows a woman on a hospital bed being attended by a doctor who "saved her life" after she had been brought into the hospital in a "serious condition." The other photographs carry a general caption which reads as follows:

"At approximately 1515 hours on 9 June, hurricane-force winds suddenly hit Ivanovo and a number of other population centers in Yuryevetskiy, Lukhskiy, and Furmanovskiy Rayons in the oblast. The hurricane mainly struck the suburbs, running in a broken zig-zag through the collective orchards near Degtyarevo village, through the suburbs of Balino and Avdotino and Belyanitsy and Govyadovo villages, and through the collective orchards near Semenovskoye village. The area of greatest destruction covered a stip 450 meters wide and about 16 km long."

The article describes the hurricane through the eyes of local residents, the work done by doctors and relief organizations to aid the population, and the measures taken to restore the area to its former state, measures which are already having an impact, as demonstrated by the fact that numerous "enterprises and institutions" are already working normally again.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON VICTORY DAY RESOLUTION

LD221155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Regarding the Anniversary of the Great Victory"]

[Text] Victory Day...These words are infinitely dear to the hearts of each one of us. The years and decades pass, new generations are born and grow up, but the great feat of the Soviet land in the battle against Hitler's fascism will never fade in the people's memory. Working people greeted with profound satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

For 1,418 days and nights, we brought that day closer: At the cost of high losses amounting to 20 million people and at the cost of incredibly difficult ordeals. There are no graying temples to be seen on our other holidays as there are on this.

There are no tears in the eyes to be seen on our other holidays as there are on this. Nothing is forgotten from the annals of those heroic 1,418 days.

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and defended the cause of Great October. They made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization, and fulfilled with honor their patriotic and international duty. This is their greatest service to mankind. Millions of the planet's people are well aware of this. It is impossible to hush up or juggle with the facts of history, the truth of history, despite all the devices of bourgeois propaganda.

The facts eloquently attest to the world-historical significance of the Soviet peoples victory. The defeat of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism had the profoundest influence on the whole course of world development. Favorable conditions were created for the struggle of the working masses for their social and national liberation The positions of progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces were strengthened and the influence of communist and workers parties increased. The world socialist system emerged and is developing successfully. The process of disintegration of the colonial system was accelerated, ending in its collapse.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was a victory for the Soviet state created by Lenin, the most advanced social system, and the socialist economic system. It was a triumph for the vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the fraternal freindship of the USSR's peoples. The inspirer and organizer of the victory was the Communist Party. At its call, the whole country rose to fight to the death against facism. The Communists were in the most difficult, key sectors of the struggle against the enemy. By their personal example, they led others behind them. "Communists, to the fore!" -- this said it all.

In the fight against fascism, Army and Navy servicemen, fighters in the people's militia, partisans and underground workers, and rear service workers displayed selfless devotion to the party and people and love for the motherland. Workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, engineers, and designers also waged the battle for metal, bread, fuel, and raw materials, the battle to create mighty weapons. Women displayed unparalleled determination and labor heroism. The Komsomol was the party's combat assistant in resolving tasks at the front and in the rear. This was a genuine feat of the people without parallel.

The lessons of the Great Patriotic War and the victory over fascism, to which the resistance fighters and the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition states also made a great contribution, are of lasting importance. The main lesson, the CPSU Central Committee resolution notes, is that we must fight against war before it starts and that cohesive and vigorous actions by peace-loving forces are needed: Particularly now that imperialist forces, primarily the United States, ignoring the lessons of history, have declared a new "crusade" against socialism, are trying to secure military superiority over the USSR and its allies, are fueling the arms race unrestrainedly, and are striving to dictate their will on sovereign states from a position of strength.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was gained by the Soviet people for the sake of peace and life on earth. And today, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to uphold peace and avert nuclear catastrophe. The fraternal alliance of the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries reliably serves the cause of preserving peace. The cooperation among the CEMA member states is developing successfully, as evidenced by the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries held in Moscow last week.

Almost four decades have elapsed since the end of the war. For history, that is a short time. But how much has been done by the Soviet people to augment the might of their motherland! The economy, the political system of Soviet society, and socialist democracy are developing steadily and the material and cultural standard of people's lives is improving. The society of developed socialism has been created and is being improved through the hard work of all generations of Soviet people.

We celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory as a great holiday of the whole people. The CPSU Central Committee resolution recommends party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and Army and Navy political organizations mount broad ideological and mass political work to explain the world-historical significance of the Soviet people's victory and defines the content of this work.

The Central Committee stresses that the implementation of the measures outlined must be aimed at further improving the Soviet people's labor and political activeness in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and at developing competition to fulfill the targets of 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The preparations for the jubilee are intended to promote the intensification of all ideological and educational work. Propaganda of the glorious traditions of the party and people is an important task. Soviet people, first and foremost young people, must possess skills in military matters and be ready to defend the socialist fatherland.

The CPSU Central Committee has voiced the certainty that the Soviet people will rally still closer round the Leninist party and celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory with the new achievements in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF SINGER

PM221120 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 20 June carries on page 2 the obituary of Klavidiya Ivanovna Shulzhenko, the "outstanding singer and USSR People's Artist." The obituary is signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, A.A. Yepishev, R.F. Dementyeva, V.F. Promyslov, S.G. Lapin, F.T. Yermash, T.N. Khrennikov, V.M. Mishin, Ye.M. Chekhrain, A.M. Roganov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, M.I. Blanter, Yu.I. Bogatikov, N.V. Bogoslovskiy, Ye.A. Dolmatovskiy, L.G. Zykina, G.A. Ivanov, (?I.) Kobzon [initials illegible], L.V. Leshchenko, M.M. Magomayev, Yu.S. Melentyev, A.G. Novikov, A.N. Pakhmutova, M.V. Pashkov, A.B. Pugacheva, E.S. Pyekha, A.I. Raykin, S.M. Rotaru, Z.P. Tumanova, R.K. Shchedrin, and A.Ya. Eshpay."

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD231504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] In Tbilisi, a meeting of secretaries of primary party organizations of Georgia has ended today. Its participants discussed problems of the further raising of the vanguard role of Communists, developing the creative activity and initiative of the masses, and perfecting the style of work. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the same meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM221420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Ye. Yevgenyev article under the rubric "Harvest-84: Agricultural Review": "Haymaking Time"]

[Text] Summer is getting under way. Farmers' concerns are multiplying. With spring sowing completed, rural workers have begun tending the sowings and are preparing for the harvest. Meanwhile, barley and wheat have already ripened in southern regions. New grain is arriving at procurement centers in Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, and other areas.

June is the time for mass haymaking. Sown and natural grasses are being gathered in Central Asian republics, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, North Caucasus, the Central Chernoze Region, and other areas. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 11 June sown and natural grasses had been cut on 9.4 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and 3.6 million metric tons of hay and 9.2 million metric tons of haylage had been procured.

Haymaking is traditionally a busy time in the countryside, and although this is routine work for rural workers, each season has its specific features. These have to be taken into account when selecting harvesting tactics. However, one thing that never changes is the demand to gather the first grass harvest swiftly in order to create good conditions for grass aftergrowth -- for an additional harvest of green matter. This represents a considerable reserve. An extra cut of grass means millions of tons of hay

On Rassvet Kolkhoz in Rostov Olast's Rodionovo-Nesvetayskiy Rayon, the harvest conveyor is functioning efficiently. The cut grass is predried in the sun and dispatched on the same day to storage facilities, where the drying process is completed. Specialized links are counting on completing the first cutting of grass in 8 working days and laying in at least 2,000 metric tons of hay.

Flow-line techniques, power-assisted ventilation, compression baling, and other progressive methods are now being widely used in farm practice. Large integrated detachments of feed procurement workers are operating in the Ukraine. Many collectives are financially autonomous. As a rule, their indicators are higher then those of ordinary teams and links. This circumstance is of considerable importance. After all, every year considerable meadow areas fail to be harvested and the first grass harvest drags on. One reason is the low productivity of machinery. Part of the equipment is idle. For instance, on Turkmenian kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 13 percent of tractor-moowers, 15 percent of mower-shredders, and 20 percent of pick-up balers are out of action. Much feed harvesting machinery is laid up in Irkutsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts.

The organizational-technical measures which are being implemented in the country have made it possible to markedly improve the standard of feed procurement. Thousands of laboratories are involved in feed grading. State standards for hay, haylage, and silage have been formulated and are being applied. Nonetheless, last year 15 percent of hay, 18 percent of haylage, and 12 percent of silage were substandard. There were large quantities of such feed in Armenia and Kirov and Perm Oblasts.

Farm specialists are well briefed on the causes of losses. Nonetheless, even this year, on Samarkand Oblast's S. Ayni Kolkhoz, for instance, the alfalfa cut for haylage was not dry-cured and was insufficiently rammed in trenches. On Kashka-Darya Oblast's Third International Sovkhoz, the alfalfa was allowed to dry out excessively in the rows and the leaves dropped off. Of course, good returns in the shape of output can scarcely be expected from such hay.

Sometimes, valuable feed loses most of its nutrients. This happens, for instance, when silage or haylage is placed in unlined trenches and is not covered with polythene. There is a shortage on farms of standard-type storage facilities, polythene sheeting, and preservatives. What is needed here is more vigorous assistance from partners. But over the past 5 months, for instance, the 6-month plan for commissioning silage and haylage capacities has been fulfilled by the Agriculture Ministry of the RSFSR by 7 percent, of the Ukraine by 8.5 percent, and of Kazakhstan by 2 percent. The situation regarding the construction of storage facilities for hay and root crops is no better.

A good crop of grass has not grown in the fields and meadows everywhere. Farms are looking for additional reserves to supplement green feed stocks. Orel Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have, for instance, formed hundreds of small detachments to procure wild-growing vegetation in ravines, groves, and woodland borders. In a number of rayons of the same oblast, it is planned to augment feed stocks by means of denser sowings [uplotneniye posevov].

Companion and catch crop sowings are also being expanded by farms in other regions this year. At the Chimkent Pakhtaaral Sovkhoz technical college, sudan grass is grown together with alfalfa and feed beets are grown together with corn. In Brest Oblast, on fields from which early feed crops have been cleared, pulse-cereal mixtures, corn, and oil-bearing radish have been sown.

Another relatively important reserve is mutual assistance between farms in the procurement of hay. Why not make use of last year's experience when feed procurement workers from oblasts where there was a shortage of grass helped out in grass-rich regions?

Irrigated sowings are a reliable source of feeds. S. Kustov's link from Altay Kray's Kulundinskoye experimental-and-production farm last year obtained 7,520 feed units from each of its 182 hectares of irrigated perennial grasses. On Bryanski Oblast's Starodubskiy Sovkhoz, A. Rylatko's link achieved average yields of 685 quintals of green matter from corn. There are many such examples. Yet irrigated feed crop fields still do not produce high yields everywhere. There are still many farms which grow no more than 30 quintals of hay or 150-180 quintals of green matter from corn per hectare.

Land improvement workers are in the farmers' debt. They planned to install irrigation on 605,000 hectares of meadows and pastures during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. But this has been done on only 586,000 hectares. The biggest lag in construction work on man-made pastures and meadows has been allowed to build up in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Tyumen Oblast.

Haymaking is in full swing. Everything that has grown in the meadows and on the fields must be gathered swiftly and stored for future use.

LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER ON PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD232128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Summary] "Our Interview. You probably remember that a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed and approved the fundamental directions of the program of the development of land improvement and the raising of the efficiency of the use of irrigated and drained land with the aim of creating a guaranteed food reserve. It was noted that the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program demands that land improvement be raised to a qualitatively new level, that its possibilities be used more efficiently to increase the stability of agriculture, and that the production of agricultural goods be increased. This is what Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclama-ation and water resources, told us:

[Begin Vasilyev recording] "Land improvers work in all areas of the country. When talking about last year's results, one can note with satisfaction that the water capacity output plan has been fulfilled, as has the water distribution construction plan and the assimilation of capital investments in the program of work done by contract. Also, 1.4 million hectares of newly irrigated and drained land have been brought into exploitation; and on an area of 900,000 hectares, the work of technically improving and reconstructing the existing irrigation systems has been carried out."

Through the joint efforts of agricultural and water workers, more grain, vegetables, feed crops, sugar beet, soya, and other crops have been grown on improved land in the last year. Improved land now accounts for 11 percent of planted and grazing land and produces 34 percent of the gross agricultural output. A hundred percent of our rice and cotton comes from improved land, as well as 75 percent of our vegetables, 50 percent of our fruit and grapes, 25 percent of our feed crops, and a great deal of other produce. The land improvers are pleased to see that this land guarantees high rates of production in the 10th 5-Year Plan, improved land proferred almost 3/4 of the overall growth in gross production of plant-growing. Capital investment in land improvement yields high results -- every drained hectare on average gives 1 and 1/2 times, and every irrigated hectare 6 times more produce than a dry-farmed hectare, and this can be taken as a norm that could increase.

"But we must admit that the possibilities of irrigated and drained lands, which are capable of yielding high and stable harvests in all of our country's zones and in all years, are by no means being fully exploited. On many farms, violations of agricultural technology are being tolerated, the irrigation regime is not maintained, the (?timing) is poor, and a significant portion of irrigation technology stands idle on farms because of breakdowns and disrepair as well as through the lack of operators of water-sprinklers and pumping-stations mechanizers. A by no means small number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still obtaining low yields, especially of grain, vegetables, and feed crops. Part of the irrigated and drained lands is in an unsatisfactory meliorated state.

"I say all this not to lay the blame in the use of the vast land-improvement fund on someone else. The fact of the matter is that many workers of land-improvement and exploitation organizations, including not a few managers, to this day consider their tasks to be only repairing and cleansing the water network, and supplying. There can be no departmental disjointedness here. In the work conditions of the agro-industrial complex the water supply exploitation organizations have great possibilities in conjunction with the agricultural organs of achieving a breakthrough in the use of irrigated and drained lands. Together with the agricultural organs, we bear the responsibility for the end product on improved lands, for the yield, and this is a demand of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that was confirmed in a number of very important decisions on the subject of the agro-industrial complex."

This year for the first time, the programmed culture and harvest of grain, vegetable, and feed crops is being realized on a large scale on irrigated lands, on a total area of 3.2 million hectares. This is a very important step in these coming years for going over to a progressive system of agriculture on a large scale on irrigated land in which all factors of plant growth are regulated by specialists' recommendations. The creation of the agro-industrial complex has done a great deal to contribute to programmed agriculture. The system of the agro-industrial complex has united all the aims of the partners of the soil into one, determined the yield to be the one criterion for evaluating the effort of every partner, and created conditions of equal interest in the results of labor. Some good results have been shown in this sphere by the workers of the Poliv Rayon Production Associations [RPA]. On the lands worked by the Poliv RPA's, the yields are 15-20 percent higher than the average for the surrounding farms' lands. This method should be expanded and introduced in any new area of irrigation with 8-10,000 hectares.

As is known, the Politburo approved the basic directions of the land improvement program at its meeting in May. This program is being worked out by the state and republic organs of power with the aid of the relevant specialists. It foresees a wide range of measures to irrigate the arid zones of the country for the production of corn, grain, soya, vegetable, and feed crops. A major network of irrigating systems is planned for the North Caucasus, south Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Volga area. The water supply system will be further increased in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, western Siberia, the Trans-Urals, the Trans-Caucasus, in the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the Baltic region. Much attention is being paid to obtaining high yields from irrigated and drained lands; to stepping-up scientific-technical progress in land-improvement; to carrying out work on the conservation of the environment; and to redistributing water resources in the interests of the national economy.

Land improvement is being raised to a qualitatively new level to fulfill the USSR Food Program. It is planned to use its possibilities to enhance the stability of agriculture, to increase agricultural produce production, and to improve the population's supply. For 1990, it is planned to obtain grain yields of 32 million metric tons and 80 million metric tons of feed crops from improved land. For the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is planned to exploit 7 million hectares of irrigated and drained lands; to improve the irrigation systems on an area of 5.6 million hectares, and to carry out technical work on land not needing drainage on an area of 8.3 million hectares. Much work needs to be done in the redistribution of water resources, including the completion of the first stage of redirecting part of the flow of the northern rivers into the Volga and of the canals supplying water from the Volga into the Don basin, the Kuban, and the Terek; the start of the water supply complex of the Danube-Dnieper canal and the Dnieper-Bug hydro junction; and the completion of the work on building the Ob-Central Asia canal. Not just land improvement prospects are determined by this program, but many current urgent problems as well.

That such an important decision has been made is due to a great extent to Comrade Chernenko himself. The resources available make it possible to solve the tasks at hand. Our branch of industry is fluent in progressive techniques of land improvement. More than 5,600 scientific workers are employed in the corps of scientific organizations, as well as 65 doctors and 1,500 candidates of sciences. Scientists-land improvers contribute much to the advancement of scientific-technical progress. In 1983, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization of the Technique of Watering was awarded a Challenge Red Banner for services rendered. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydrotechnology and Land Melioration received the 1983 USSR State Prize for Science and Technology for work carried out.

The major advances have been in the use of the outflow from animal-husbandry complexes; the construction of drainage from plastic tubes; the use of Kuban wide coverage water-sprinklers; an information system for irrigation ratios; the adoption of laser technology in land improvement building; fitting fertilizer units to water-sprinklers and introducing microelements into irrigation water; and the creation of a land improvement chassis on the basis of the K-701 and T-130 tractors.

Designers have contributed a great deal to improving land melioration; they have delivered all the drafts and estimates according to plan. In the past year, a scheme for the development of the melioration and water supply system has been worked out, as well as a scheme for the integrated use of the country's water resources. The feasibility study for the redirecting of the part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to the Trans-Ural region of the Russian Federation and to Central Asia has been completed. The northern Crimea canal third stage plan has been approved, as well as the redirecting of some of the waters of the Lacha and Vozhe lakes into the Volga; the first stage of the Nizhniy Kafirnigan water reservoir in the Tajik SSR: the (Kabsk) water reservoir with the Akhuryan canal on the left bank in the Armenian SSR; and the (Borkiy) water reservoir on the Alazani River in the Georgian SSR.

In 1981, irrigation systems began to be built with the application of the Kuban machine; at the moment, 350 Kuban sprinklers are in use, which represent significant savings in pipes, energy, and labor. Our branch of industry cannot grow without the active support of others. The Komsomol is playing an active part in helping land improvement in the far-flung regions of the country, for which we are grateful. Organs responsible for water conservation occupy an important place in our activities. We are responsible for the supply, maintenance and purity of water to agriculture. The efforts that have been made in the construction of anti-pollution installations, recycling water-supply systems, and regulations governing the use of water are yielding positive results. For the last 10 years the use of fresh water in industry has practically remained unchanged; the discharge of untreated sewage is diminishing; the sanitary situation of the Volga Cascade water reservoirs has improved, as well as that of the Ural River basins, the Neva, the Kuban, the Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins; and the creation of closed and effluent-free systems of water-supply is expanding.

"But this does not give grounds for complacency. Water, one can say without exaggeration, is becoming with every passing year an increasingly valuable natural resource and its significance in the country's social-economic development is growing. We should improve and intensify our efforts even further in the sphere of the rational use and conservation of water. The party and the Soviet Government highly appraises the effort of the land improvers. Tens of thousands of the industry's workers have been awarded decorations and medals -- among which there are 79 heroes of Socialist Labor, 90 Laureates of the Lenin State Prize, and 42 prizes of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. It is with pride that we cite the names of the top people in the industry -- Leonid Alekseyevich Tsvetkov, hero of socialist labor; a brigade leader from the Ukraine; Vladimir Viktorivich Nyasene, laureate of the Lenin Komsomol Prize, a crane driver from Bryansk Oblast; Mikhail Vladimirovich Suvorov, laureate of the USSR State Prize, earth-digger driver from Kalinin Oblast; Nina Kuzminichna Ivanova, laureate of the USSR State Prize, brigade leader of a self-supporting brigade in Belorussia. I have cited just a few, but we have thousands of shock labor workers in the fields and on construction sites.

In conclusion, I can say the following: Every one of our land improver days is a new page in the annals of the labor achievements of the 1.7 million-strong collective of workers in the industry." [end recording]

COSMONAUTS CORRECT RESEARCH COMPLEX'S ORBIT

LD221704 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS special correspondent reports from the ground control centre:

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have been working aboard the orbital station Salyut-7 for 135 days now.

Last week the cosmonauts performed several series of observations, photography and spectrometry of dry land and the world ocean under a vast programme of geophysical experiments.

Today the crew will carry out, in accordance with plan, standard prophylactic operations, visual observations of the forests in the Transbaykal area, and physical exercises. Time has been put aside for rest.

The integrated engine module of the station has begun to be prepared for refuelling with the fuel brought by the Progress-22 freight ship. The airtightness of refuelling lines is being tested today.

Yesterday the orbit of the research complex was corrected with the help of the engine of the freight ship. The parameters of the orbit after correction are as follows: maximum distance from the earth surface -- 365 km, minimum distance -- 328 km, period of revolution -- 91.3 minutes and inclination 51.6 degrees.

The flight proceeds normally. The cosmonauts are well and in good health.

Unload Spaceship, Refuel Salyut

LD241539 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The crew of the Soviet orbiting station Salyut this weekend have been unloading another spaceship, the docked Progress ferry ship. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov refueled the station. An operation of this kind has already been carried out in orbit many times. The three cosmonauts also took instruments and materials from Progress to Salyut.

Conduct Medical Research

LD250712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The crew of Salyut-7/Soyuz-T11/Progress-22 science complex have given over most of today to medical research, to determine the functional state of the cardiovascular system of the cosmonauts and their working capacity. This research is carried out during physical exercises on the veloergometer with controlled load. To record the various physical parameters, use is made of the multifunction clinical equipment, Aelita, (Argument), and Reograf. According to reports from orbit and figures from telemetry, onboard systems of the station are working normally. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov feel well.

LAUNCHES OF VARIOUS SATELLITES ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1574

LD221243 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- On Thursday the USSR launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1574, which carries scientific equipment to continue space exploration and also experimental equipment to improve the system of spotting ships and planes in distress.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 105 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface -- 1,021 kilometres, minimum distance -- 985 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees. In addition to the scientific and experimental equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of the characteristics of the orbit and a radio telemetry system to send back to earth information about the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment carried by the satellite operated normally.

Cosmos-1575

LD221553 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- A new artificial satellite of the earth, Cosmos-1575, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for continuing studies of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 292 kilometres, minimum distance -- 231 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment onboard the sputnik is operating normally.

The incoming data is being transmitted to the "Priroda" (Nature) State Research and Production Centre for processing and use.

Raduga Communications Satellite

LD221429 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Communication satellite "Raduga" (Rainbow), next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries on board relaying equipment for ensuring telephone and telegraph radio communication and transmission of television programmes.

The "Raduga" satellite has been launched into a circular orbit close to a stationary one with the following initial parameters: Distance from the earth's surface -- 35,100 kilometres, period of revolution around the earth -- 23 hours 17 minutes. Inclination of the orbit -- 1.3 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally. Satellite flight control is done by the command and measurement complex. The communication and television equipment on board the satellite will be used in accordance with the pre-set programme.

KGB COLONEL DIES 'WHILE PERFORMING HIS DUTIES'

PM222015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed untitled death announcement]

[Text] The leadership and party committee of the USSR KGB report with profound sorrow that Col Alfred Pavlovich Malygin, responsible worker of the USSR KGB, CPSU member since 1952, and USSR State Prize winner, has died prematurely at the age of 57 while carrying out service duties and express condolences to the relatives and close friends of the deceased.

ARMY GEN SHKADOV INTERVIEWED ON BOOK OF HEROES

PM221346 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 19 June in its Second Edition carries on page 2 an 1,800-word interview with Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, by an unnamed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, without giving the place or date of the interview, under the headline "Their Names Are Immortal."

According to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial introduction, "The USSR Defense Ministry is preparing for publication the work 'Heroes of the Soviet Union. Concise Biographical Dictionary.' Its editorial collegium has been appointed by the USSR defense minister.

"A KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent asked Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister and chairman of the editorial collegium, to describe the work on the book, which is awaited by millions of readers."

According to Shkadov's answers, the book is planned as a two-volume work consisting of over 12,500 entries of biographical information of persons awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. He claims that "the presentation of the heroes' biographies and the description of their feats in many publications suffer from inaccuracies," and quotes from Chernenko's speech at the Conference of All-Army Komsomol Organization Secretaries on the significance of the propaganda of "heroic feats" for the military-patriotic education of youth.

He describes the work of the editorial collegium and the planned contents of the work, saying that the first volume is planned for publication in 1986, with the second following to coincide with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

WARTIME REMINISCENCES OF ARMY SIGNALS CHIEF

PM221333 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 June in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article entitled "A Talented Organizer" by Marshal of Signals Troops A. Belov, USSR Armed Forces chief of signals. The article marks the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late Marshal of Signals Troops I.T. Peresypkin, and describes his military career, including his part in formulating the draft order "On Improving Signals in the Army," an order subsequently signed by "I.V. Stalin." Belov recounts his own first meeting with Peresypkin during the battle of Stalingrad and praises his role, as a "representative of Supreme high command general headquarters," in establishing communications between Soviet headquarters and all the fronts.